Preserve this

The Evening Post.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY WILLIAM C BRYANT & CO., 41 NASSAU STREET, CORNER OF LIBERTY—TWELVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE—SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS.

Established 1801. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865. Volume 64.

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At noon the services began by Rev. Dr. Hall reading the Episcopal service for the dead, up to the committal. Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, then offered a prayer; and Rev. Dr. Gurley, whose church in Washington the late President had attended, delivered the funeral sermon. Dr. Gurley's discourse was very impressive, deducing a beautiful lesson from the national calamity, paying a warm tribute to the exalted character of Mr. Lincoln, and alluding to several instances of his strong religious feeling. Dr. Gurley spoke as follows of

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Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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Two Days' Suspension of Business in New York—Action of Religious Bodies.

The tolling of bells, the firing of minute guns, and the services in the churches on Wednesday were the most prominent observances in this city on the occasion of the funeral of President Lincoln. No business was transacted, and a solemn stillness, such as was rarely if ever before known here for so long a period, prevailed throughout the city until noon, the time fixed for the beginning of the obsequies.

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SPEECHES OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Crime of Treason and its Punishment.

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"Gentlemen: I have listened with profound emotion to the kind words you have addressed to me. The visit of this large delegation to speak to me through you, sir, these words of encouragement I had not anticipated. In the midst of the [illegible]

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have been equally frank and explicit in the opinion that the friendship of the United States toward Great Britain is enjoined by all the considerations of interest and of sentiment affecting the character of both. You will, therefore, be accepted as a minister friendly and well disposed to the maintenance of peace and the honor of both countries. You will find myself and all my associates acting in accordance with the same enlightened policy and consistent sentiments; and so I am sure that it will not occur in your case that either yourself or this government will ever have cause to regret that such an important relationship existed at such a crisis."

...

injured any person within the department. The official order says:

"The restoration of trade and commerce in the city of New Orleans has been materially retarded by men who have used money, or influence, in such a way as to prevent free and equal competition. The commission is eager to break up this system, and punish all who have been connected with it."

CONFISCATION SALES POSTPONED.

The following order of the President is published:

"WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865. [illegible]

...

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL steamship EAGLE, Captain Lawrence, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 26th, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Commander, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, May 3d. ap21 tf

Regular Steamship Line
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

TO SAIL ON
Saturday, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMER
HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
WILL SAIL AS ABOVE FROM Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO., 17 Broadway.
All letters must pass through the Postoffice. ap17 tf

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT
THE CROMWELL LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS
GEO. CROMWELL, - - - Capt. Edw'd E. Vaill.
FUNG SHUEY, - - - - Capt. J. B. Hildreth.
STAR OF THE UNION, - Capt. A. Blanchard
GEO. WASHINGTON, - - Capt. E. V. Gager.

THE STEAMSHIP
STAR OF THE UNION
WILL LEAVE PIER 9 NORTH River on SATURDAY, April 22d, at 3 P. M., precisely.
These steamers are thoroughly adapted to the New Orleans trade, and invariably pass the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi without detention.
The accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed. Passage $75.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, April 29th. ap17 1w

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S
LINE OF SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS TO
NEW ORLEANS DIRECT,

...

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 44 Wall St., New York,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commission allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for re-sale.
These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated August 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold Bearing Interest.
Also buy and sell at market rates all classes Government Securities.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected or purchased.
Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

MOORE & BROWN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 31 Nassau Street, N. Y.,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS, 5-20, 10-40, 1881 BONDS, bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
Agents for the highly popular
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, deliverable to any part of the country free of expense and on hand
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Stocks negotiated at private sale in the Board of Brokers.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
HENRY T. MOORE. E. JAMES BROWN.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 WALL STREET,
HAVE ALL DENOMINATIONS OF
THE 7-30 NOTES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

WILLARD & STRUTHERS,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 4 WALL STREET.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN
FOR SALE OR FOR SUBSCRIPTION ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD
UPON COMMISSION
AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS, AND AT THE GOLD ROOM.

TEMPORARY LOANS
Will be received at this office in sums not less than $1,000, for which "REVENUE BONDS" will be issued payable in six to nine months, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.
MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 8, 1865.

2,000 Shares of Guarantied Stock of the Livingston Mining Co. for Sale.
THIS STOCK BEARS INTEREST ON ITS par value of Five Dollars per share, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st in each year until April 1st, 1875, when the stock becomes redeemable by the Company at par.
To secure the above interest the whole rental of the Company's property, consisting of the whole village of Ancram Lead Mines, Columbia co., N. Y., is specially pledged.
Only five thousand shares of this guarantied stock can be issued, and in addition to the above special interest [illegible]

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MR. LINCOLN'S CHARACTER.

"Probably no man since the days of Washington was ever so deeply and firmly imbedded and enshrined in the very hearts of the people as Abraham Lincoln. Nor was it a mistaken confidence and love. He deserved it—deserved it well—deserved it all. He merited it by his character, by his acts, and by the whole tenor and tone and spirit of his life. He was simple and sincere, plain and honest, trustful and just, benevolent and kind. His perceptions were quick and clear, his judgments were calm and accurate, and his purposes were good and pure, beyond a question. Always and everywhere he aimed and endeavored to be right and to do right. His integrity was thorough, all pervading, all controlling, and incorruptible. It was the same in every place and relation. In the consideration and the control of matters, great or small, the same firm and steady principle of power and beauty that shed a clear and crowning lustre upon all his other excellences of mind and heart, and recommended him to his fellow-citizens as the man who, in a time of unexampled peril, when the very life of the nation was at stake, should be chosen to occupy—in the country and for the country—its highest post of power and responsibility. How wisely and well, how purely and faithfully, how firmly and steadily, how justly and successfully, he did occupy that post and meet its grave demands, in circumstances of surpassing trial and difficulty, is known to you all, known to the country and the world. He comprehended from the first the perils to which treason had exposed the freest and best government on the earth, the vast interests of liberty and humanity that were to be saved or lost forever, in the urgent impending conflict.

"He rose to the dignity and momentousness of the occasion, saw his duty as Chief Magistrate of a great and imperilled people, and he determined to do his duty and his whole duty, seeking the guidance and leaning upon the arm of Him of whom it is written, 'He giveth power to the faint, and to them that have no might he increases their strength.' Yes, he leaned upon His arm; he recognised and received the truth that 'the kingdom is the Lord's, and He is the governor among the nations.' He remembered that 'God is in history,' and he felt that nowhere had His hand and His mercy been so marvelously conspicuous as in the history of this nation. He hoped and prayed that 'that same hand would continue to guide us, and that same mercy continue to abound to us in the time of our greatest need.

"I speak what I know, and testify what I have often heard him say, when I affirm that that guidance and mercy were the prop on which he humbly and habitually leaned; that they were the best hope he had for himself and for his country. Hence, when he was leaving his home in Illinois and coming to this city to take his seat in the Executive chair of a disturbed and troubled nation, he said to the old and tried friends who gathered joyfully around him and bade him farewell, 'I leave you with this request—pray for me.' They did pray for him. And millions of others prayed for him. Nor did they pray in vain. Their prayers were heard, and the answer appears in all his subsequent history. It shines forth with a heavenly radiance in the whole course and tenor of his administration, from its commencement to its close. God raised him up for a great and glorious mission, furnished him for his work and aided him in its accomplishment.

"Never shall I forget the emphasis and the deep emotion with which he said in this very room to a company of clergymen and others who called to pay him their respects in the darkest days of our civil conflict. 'Gentlemen, my hope of success in this great and terrible struggle rests on that immutable foundation, the justice and goodness of God.' And when events are very threatening, and prospects very dark, 'I still hope that in some way which man cannot see, all will be well in the end; because our cause is just, and God is on our side.' Such was his sublime and holy faith, and it was an anchor to his soul, both sure and steadfast; it made him firm and strong; it emboldened him in the pathway of duty, however rugged and perilous it might be. It made him valiant for the right, for the cause of God and humanity, and it held him in steady, patient and unswerving adherence to a policy of administration which, he thought, and which we all now think, both God and humanity required him to adopt."

Rev. Dr. Gray, chaplain of the United States Senate, offered the closing prayer.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The corpse was then removed to the hearse, which was in front of the door, and the procession was formed. It took the line of Pennsylvania avenue. The streets were kept clear of all incumbrances, but the sidewalks were densely lined with spectators from the White House to the Capitol, a distance of a mile and a half. The roofs, porticos, windows and all elevated points were occupied by spectators. As the procession started minute guns were fired near St. John's Church, the City Hall and the Capitol. The bells of all the churches in the city and of the various engine houses were tolled.

First in the order of procession was a detachment of colored troops. Then followed white regiments of infantry and bodies of artillery and cavalry, navy, marine and army officers on foot; the pall-bearers in carriages and the hearse. Mrs. Lincoln was not present at either the ceremony or in the procession, not having left her bed since Saturday last. The mourners, the delegations from Illinois and Kentucky, came next in order, and then President Johnson in a carriage, with Preston King and the cabinet ministers. The carriages on this part of the line were flanked by a strong cavalry guard, with drawn sabres.

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The services in the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches were conducted according to the directions of Bishop Potter and Archbishop McCloskey, already published. There were appropriate services in other churches, and short discourses were delivered by the clergy. The post chaplain of Governor's Island preached to the soldiers on that station.

Yesterday, which was appointed by the Governor of this state as a day of mourning for our national bereavement, in place of the day of rejoicing for victory, was observed almost as generally as the day of the funeral. Several sermons by our prominent clergymen were preached, and nearly all the churches were open for suitable exercises.

A marked feature of the discourses on both days was the almost unanimous expression by the ministers of the deeper devotion of the whole people to the cause of the country, which has triumphed. The universal feeling that we have a stronger nationality was in like manner expressed by them all.

The public grief was manifested in a remarkable manner by the crowds which filled the streets at the close of the services, and of the tolling and firing that took place on Wednesday, from noon till one or two o'clock in the afternoon. Almost every person wore a badge of mourning. The demeanor of the people fully accorded with the solemnity of the occasion, and it was observed that a very large proportion of the population, and particularly of the wealthier classes, appeared in the churches or in the streets or avenues in mourning attire; so that, with the sombre draping of the entire city, the expression of the national sorrow was in all respects complete.

In Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and other cities in the vicinity, there were solemn services. The houses in those cities were as fully if not as magnificently draped in mourning as New York, and the inhabitants joined as generally as ours in the observances.

ACTION OF TRINITY CHURCH.

At a special meeting of the vestry of Trinity Church, called by the rector, upon the arrival of the news of the assassination of the President, and held at three o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas on the evening of the 14th day of April, 1865, being Good Friday, by an assassin as yet unknown, the venerated and beloved President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, was suddenly assaulted and slain; and whereas the announcement of that appalling crime has just been made to this community, filling all hearts with a grief, astonishment and indignation which cannot be described; and whereas this vestry has been called together by the rector to take such action as in their judgment may seem fit and becoming; therefore,

Resolved, That this vestry, as sharers in the common distress and affliction, unite in the public lamentation over the untimely death of the honored Chief Magistrate of the Union, and shocked beyond measure at the intelligence which has just been received, remain without words to express their sorrow.

Resolved, That we recognise in this calamitous event one of those visitations, permitted by Almighty God, before which a nation can but bow in silence and awe, with the prayer that they may be overruled for the good of our country.

Resolved, That while we regard the act by which our beloved country has thus been, through indescribable malice and fury, plunged into the deepest affliction, as one of those crimes of which no language can adequately paint the atrocity, of which the history of Europe has not for many centuries furnished a parallel, of which our own history has thus far furnished no example, and than which no history furnishes a more detestable and infamous act to the view, we cannot but hold it to have been dictated by the spirit which, from the commencement of our national troubles, has sympathized with [illegible] tendencies and essential character had previously been manifested in the July riots in this city in 1863, in the attempt to destroy this city by incendiarism and in our captured soldiers in the prisons of the South.

Resolved, That this vestry herby record their tribute of respect to the memory of the late President with profound sorrow for his loss, recognising in him a singleness of purpose, an honesty of intention, an ardent patriotism, a fidelity to duty and a growing mastery of the circumstances of his position, which enabled him under Providence, to fulfil and bring to successful completion a work almost unprecedented for difficulty, and that in his removal, at the moment in which the labors of his last four years had culminated in the triumph of the national authority and the evident approach of the blessings of peace, we see the completion of a career which the nation will ever look back to with thankfulness, and hold in affectionate and tender remembrance.

Resolved, That the rector be requested to take order, that the churches of this parish be draped in mourning, in token of our sympathy with the distress and anguish which have been caused throughout the length and breadth of the land by the murder of our venerated and beloved Chief Magistrate.

ACTION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Old School Presbytery of Nassau, Synod of New York, in session at Dr. Wells's church in Williamsburgh, adopted the following preamble and resolutions on Tuesday last:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His most holy, wise and mysterious Providence, to remove from us by violent death, our beloved, honored and lamented Chief Magistrate, and in the hour of unexampled rejoicing and thanksgiving for God's blessing upon our triumphant arms, to overwhelm us with national sor-

SPEECHES OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Crime of Treason and its Punishment.

The following is a full report of the speech of President Johnson, delivered at Washington on Tuesday, in reply to an address from the Illinois delegation:

"Gentlemen: I have listened with profound emotion to the kind words you have addressed to me. The visit of this large delegation to speak to me through you, sir, these words of encouragement I had not anticipated. In the midst of the saddening circumstances which surround us and the immense responsibility thrown upon me, an expression of the confidence of individuals, and still more of an influential body like that before me, representing a great commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily-burdened mind. I am at a loss for words to respond. In an hour like this of deepest sorrow, were it possible to embody in words the feeling of my bosom, I could not command my lips to utter them. Perhaps the best reply I could make, and the one most readily appropriate to your kind assurances of confidence, would be to receive them in silence. [Sensation.] The throbbings of my heart since the sad catastrophe which has appalled us, cannot be reduced to words; and oppressed as I am with the new and great responsibility which has devolved upon and saddened me with grief, I can with difficulty respond to you at all. But I cannot permit such expressions of the confidence reposed in me by the people to pass without acknowledgment.

"To an individual like myself, who has never claimed much, but who has, it is true, received from a generous people many marks of trust and honor, for a long time, an occasion like this, and a manifestation of public feeling so well-timed, are peculiarly acceptable. Sprung from the people myself, every pulsation of the popular heart finds an immediate answer in my own. By many men in public life such occasions are often considered merely formal. To me they are real. Your words of countenance and encouragement sink deep in my heart; and were I even a coward I could not but gather from them strength to carry out my convictions of the right. Thus feeling, I shall enter upon the discharge of my great duty firmly, steadfastly [applause], if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine this great affliction.

"In what I say on this occasion, I shall indulge in no petty spirit of anger, no feeling of revenge. But we have beheld a notable event in the history of mankind. In the midst of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey law and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our Chief Magistrate, the beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated; and when we trace this crime to its cause, when we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astounded at this most barbarous, most diabolical assassination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honored and revered, the beloved and the hope of the people, springs not alone from a solitary individual of ever so desperate wickedness. We can trace its cause through successive steps, without my enumerating them here, back to that source which is the cause of all our woes. No one can say that if the perpetrator of this fiendish deed be arrested, he should not undergo the extremest penalty the law knows for crime; none will say that mercy should interpose. But is he alone guilty?

"Here, gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say. Every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught—if they do not already feel—that treason is a crime and must be punished [applause]; that the government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect but to punish. [Applause.] When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson laid down as a crime with its appropriate penalty; we find there theft and robbery, and murder given as crimes; and there, too, we find the last and highest of crimes—treason. [Applause.] With other and inferior offences our people are familiar; but in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. [Applause.]

"I make this allusion, not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with sound public morals. Let it be engraven on every heart that treason is a crime, and traitors shall suffer its penalty. [Applause.] While we are appalled, overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men—I care not by what weapons—to attempt the life of the state with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated?

"I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they arise, regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people. In this, as in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbor bitter or revengeful feelings toward any. In general terms, I would say that public morals and public opinion should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice. [Applause.] When the question of exercising mercy comes before me, it will be considered calmly, judicially, remembering that I am the Executive of the nation. I know that men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must [illegible] may be mercy to the [illegible] relieve a few at the expense of the many. Be assured I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people. [Applause.]

"In regard to my future course I will now make no professions, no pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs, and to the history of my public acts, which is familiar to you, I refer for those principles which have governed me heretofore, and will guide me hereafter. In general I will say I have long labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished, and, constituted as I am, it is now too late in life for me to change them.

"I believe that government was made for man, not man for government. [Applause.] This struggle of the people against the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, has demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their government is the strongest national defence human wisdom can devise. [Applause.] So long as man feels that the interests of the government are his interests, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction, and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our government, and love liberty, our constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. If the time ever comes when the people shall fail, the government will fail, and we shall cease to be one of the nations

have been equally frank and explicit in the opinion that the friendship of the United States toward Great Britain is enjoined by all the considerations of interest and of sentiment affecting the character of both. You will, therefore, be accepted as a minister friendly and well disposed to the maintenance of peace and the honor of both countries. You will find myself and all my associates acting in accordance with the same enlightened policy and consistent sentiments; and so I am sure that it will not occur in your case that either yourself or this government will ever have cause to regret that such an important relationship existed at such a crisis."

SPEECH OF MR. JOHNSON TO THE UNION LEAGUE.

A Committee of the Union League of New York waited upon the President yesterday. In reply to their address Mr. Johnson spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: In reply to you, and through you to the organization which you represent, I can only say, as I have said to others, that your encouragement is peculiarly appropriate at this time. I have been thrown into the position I now occupy by circumstances that you are all familiar with. There has been a great deal done. There is a great deal to do of a complex and difficult character. The circumstances which have occurred are saddening to us all, and no one appreciates them more deeply than I do. But just the other day our President was in the midst of life and the confidence of his countrymen. Now he has been removed to that bourne whence no traveller returns. Under these circumstances I am called to occupy a post of peculiar peril. When we look at the past and then turn and try to understand the future, we see how much I need the encouragement which you tender in behalf of those you represent; and if I know myself I am profoundly grateful for it, and return you my hearty thanks. You have referred to my past history and my connection with this rebellion. In reference to that I can only say that the policy which I have indicated heretofore will be my guide in the future. The idea that justice shall be observed is one which has strongly impressed me, and I must be permitted to remark that the time has come when the nature of crime should be understood in this country, and that, too, by the great mass of the people. We have definitions of crime in the law books, and penalties are affixed to them. We know that perjury is a crime, that arson is a crime. We know, too, that murder is a crime. All these are crimes and have penalties affixed. When we look at the present murder, the present assassination, and trace it back to its source, no one can be mistaken as to the spirit from which it emanated. There is no one but would say, in reference to the individual who has perpetrated this infamous, this diabolical, this barbarous act, that he must suffer the penalty annexed to the offence; then if you would say this, that the assassin of a single individual, the murderer of a single man, must suffer the penalty of death, what should be inflicted upon him who tries to assassinate a nation and take away its life. We must consider the nature of the crime and the demands of justice, and not the misery, woe or sin of the individual who is guilty; we must look at it in the exercise and carrying out of stern, inflexible justice. The time has come for us to understand that treason is a crime, the highest of crimes—in other words, that all crimes are submerged in treason, and he who has committed treason has committed all crimes. Please accept my thanks, gentlemen, for the encouragement you have given me, and the aid you offer, though the task may be difficult. I appreciate it with an honest and a sincere reliance on that power whose guidance in this struggle is so manifest to us all. No one can doubt that an overruling Providence has controlled the destinies of this country. We may talk of the ability of men, but the progress of this rebellion has shown that they are only instruments in the hands of God. If I know the honest impulses of my heart, when the time comes to act upon measures that come before me, though I may not have the same ability and talent as some, if a hearty obedience to conscientious conviction is worth anything in the administration of the government, you shall have it. I thank you again, gentlemen, for what you have said, and trust you will bear my thanks to the organization you represent."

WAR NEWS.

SURRENDER OF MOSBY AND HIS COMMAND.

The guerilla Mosby surrendered his forces to General Chapman, at Berryville, on the 17th inst. A lieutenant-colonel of Mosby's command came to Winchester on Sunday and arranged with General Hancock the terms of surrender. They are similar to those accorded to General Lee's army. It is understood that General Rosser has also asked that his command be included in the cartel. The exact number of men in Mosby's command is not known, but it is supposed not to vary much from seven hundred.

CAPTURE OF RALEIGH AND SALISBURY.

Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, was captured by Sherman's army on the 13th instant—Johnston's forces retreating. Governor Vance was taken prisoner by our cavalry between Hillsboro' and Raleigh on the same day. It is reported that he had been sent to Sherman by Johnston, who was at Hillsboro', with instructions to surrender the state of North Carolina to General Sherman, but that these instructions were afterwards countermanded, and Vance was [illegible] his return to Johnston without having seen [illegible] had joined Johnston at Hillsboro', which is about thirty miles west of Raleigh. Whether Davis arrived at Hillsboro' after Governor Vance had been sent to Sherman, and caused Johnston's instructions to Vance to be set aside, does not yet appear.

OPERATIONS OF STONEMAN'S CAVALRY.

General Stoneman has officially reported to General Thomas the result of his operations with cavalry since entering North Carolina. His force, since March 20, has crossed Stone Mountains once and the Blue Ridge three times, and headquarters marched five hundred miles; other parts of the command having travelled much greater distances. From Boone, N. C., Stoneman crossed the Blue Ridge into the Yadkin River bottom, to obtain supplies; then struck Christiansburg, Wytheville and Big Lick simultaneously—a part of the force sent against Big Lick pushing on within four miles of Lynchburg. The main body, under Stoneman, effectually destroyed the road between New River and Big Lick, and then struck for Greensboro', on the North Carolina Railroad. Arrived near Salem, North Caro-

injured any person within the department. The official order says:

"The restoration of trade and commerce in the city of New Orleans has been materially retarded by men who have used money, or influence, in such a way as to prevent free and equal competition. The commission is eager to break up this system, and punish all who have been connected with it."

CONFISCATION SALES POSTPONED.

The following order of the President is published:

"WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

"To General Gordon, Norfolk:

"The President directs that the confiscation sales be postponed indefinitely until the organization of the Freedmen's Bureau. You will order accordingly, and see that it is done.

"E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

From Europe.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH PORTUGAL—TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC IN RUSSIA.

The Persia brings European dates to April 8, with accounts of the settlement of the difficulty with Portugal. The Portuguese government has dismissed the Governor of the Belem fort, who fired upon the Niagara and Sacramento, and on the 5th instant orders were given to salute the American flag with twenty-one guns. The Lisbon papers state that at the first shot the Niagara lowered her flag half-mast to show she accepted the intimation not to go out, and this signal appears not to have been observed at the tower, which fired six more shots at the frigate, and it is said three balls struck her side.

A terrible epidemic has broken out in Russia, which creates alarm lest it should spread through Europe. The *Medical Gazette*, of St. Petersburg, says it was during last autumn that the disease broke out simultaneously in the northeast and southwest of the Russian empire. M. Gworling, the government doctor at Perm, announced that he had seen forty cases of this disease, which commences with cold and shivering, followed by great heat without perspiration, accompanied by cholic, headache, delirium, general debility, and sometimes with a flow of blood from the nose. The disease lasts from five to six days, after which the invalid recovers his appetite, falls into a sound sleep, and the fever quits him. The fever returns after a short interval, but again ceases, and the doctor has observed this to have happened three or four times. Quinine taken in large doses cures the fever and removes delirium, but does not produce decisive effects, nor is it sufficient to arrest the progress of the disease.

The total number of cases thus far in St. Petersburg is ten thousand. The cases average one hundred a day. Forty physicians are dead. The Ismail officers' barracks have been converted into a hospital. Precautionary measures have been taken at Moscow, where the food and lodgings of the laboring classes are being inspected by the police.

The British government having telegraphed to its officials in Russia for information relative to the epidemic in that country, the Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in a telegram dated the 5th instant, says:

"The fever is contagious, and in England is called the relapsing or famine fever, also the remittent or bilious typhoid fever. It was unknown in Russia until eight months ago."

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing April 7, says:

"Authentic intelligence touching the Russian epidemic states that three several maladies exist at the same time in St. Petersburg. In October last *meningitis spinalis* appeared at St. Petersburg. This is a spasmodic affection of the brain and spinal cord, by which children are chiefly attacked; the mortality from twenty to fifty per cent. In November typhus was added to the first-mentioned disease, occurring sporadically at first, and gradually developed into a malignant species of *febris recurrens*. The fever lasts a week at a time, the several attacks being separated by intervals as long. During these intervals the health is apparently so good that people have been dismissed from hospital who died soon after.

"A special committee has been formed, under Governor-General Suwaroff, to look after those apparently cured. On a second or third attack there is a general collapse, decomposition of blood, and paralysis. Quinine and stimulants have no effect. The deaths, at first but twenty, have risen to forty per cent. The spleen and liver are much affected. In many cases epidemical inflammation of the spleen, or *postula maligna*, has been observed. Quite recently the Siberian plague has broken out also. Of this seventy per cent. die within a few hours. A strong disposition to vomit, which cannot be satisfied, a swelling of the belly, pestilential carbuncles, and dark color of the skin are its unmistakable symptoms. It is the Black Death.

"St. Petersburg papers deny the existence of the plague in the capital, but the official *Northern Post* states it to have broken out at Szaniewo, in the Waldai hills, and the description given in the St. Petersburg official *Medical News* and *Exchange News*, in which the dilation of the pupils is especially dwelt upon, shows the malady in its present stage greatly to resemble the plague. In many cases, indeed, it is difficult to distinguish plague from *febris recurrens* at a time when typhoid epidemics are abroad. The disease is apparently on the decrease. Dr. Erichson, surgeon to the Emperor Nicholas, aged seventy five, died while attending hospital. In some parts of Poland, also, an epidemic has broken out. One case at Kolo, near Warsaw, is represented in [illegible] thirty-six sick and fifteen dead. In Eastern Prussia there are many cases of *meningitis* near Dantsic."

Shipping Intelligence.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
PORT-WARDENS' OFFICE, No. 104 Wall street.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with section 4 of the act passed April 14, 1857, entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Wardens' Office of the Port of New York," to all persons interested in, or having charge of, the subject matter of such inquiry, examination or survey, that the following vessels are now under examination by the Port Wardens, and that the said surveys or examinations will be completed within ten days next succeeding this notice, on board said vessels:

Steamship Glasgow	Pier No. 44 N. R.
Steamship Britannia	Pier No. 30 N. R.
Steamship Montezuma	Pier No. 31 N. R.
Ship Benjamin Adams	Pier No. 19 E. R.
Bark Catharine	Pier No. 35 E. R.
Bark Eureka	Empire Stores.
Bark E Churchill	De Forrest.
Brig Johanna	Jackson & Woodruff.
Brig Fashion	Thompson.
Brig Alice	Wheeler.
Brig Hermes	Pier No 20 E. R.
Brig Dayspring	Woodruff & Robinson.

MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, President.
J. AUG'S BERRIMAN, Secretary.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 18[illegible]

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL steamship EAGLE, Captain Lawrence, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 26th, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship COLUMBIA, Barton, Commander, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, May 3d. ap21 12t

Regular Steamship Line
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

TO SAIL ON
Saturday, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMER
HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
WILL SAIL AS ABOVE FROM Pier No. 8 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO., 17 Broadway.

All letters must pass through the Postoffice. ap17 td

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT

THE CROMWELL LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS

GEO. CROMWELL, - - - Capt. Edw'd S. Vaill.
FUNG SHUEY, - - - - Capt. J. B. Hildreth.
STAR OF THE UNION, - - Capt. A. Blanchard
GEO. WASHINGTON, - - Capt. E. V. Gager.

THE STEAMSHIP
STAR OF THE UNION
WILL LEAVE PIER 9 NORTH River on SATURDAY, April 22d, at 3 P. M., precisely.

These steamers are thoroughly adapted to the New Orleans trade, and invariably pass the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi without detention.

The accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed. Passage $75.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West st.

The GEO. CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, April 29th. ap17 1w

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

LINE OF SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS TO

NEW ORLEANS..DIRECT,

WILL SAIL AS FOLLOWS:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, April 22d.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 29th.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, May 6th.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, May 20th.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, May 27th.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, June 3d.
RISING STAR	(Building).	

at 3 o'clock P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, Third Pier above foot of Canal Street, N. Y.

The MORNING STAR is 2048 tons; the EVENING STAR 2015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2416 tons, and the RISING STAR 2778 tons Custom House measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

☞ No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing. ☞ For Freight or Passage apply

aug23 tf JAMES A. RAYNOR, 10 Barclay St.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Sidewheel Steamships between New York and Havre.

THE FIRST FIVE SPLENDID vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900 horse-power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900 horse-power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900 horse-power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900 horse-power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100 horse-power

Until the completion of the entire list the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. Duchesne; LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande, as follows:

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	Wednesday, April 26.
WASHINGTON	Wednesday, May 24.
LAFAYETTE	Wednesday, June 21.

First Cabin (including table-wine) $135.
Second Cabin (including table wine) $70 or $80.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE FREE OF CHARGE.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines (Grand Hotel); Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO. 1y8. M. W&F12ztl

CHANGE OF TIME.

Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 17, from foot of Murray street daily at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, [illegible], &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA,

Fare $2 00—Excursion Tickets $3. Good for Three Days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall street Ferry, Brooklyn, daily (excepting Sundays) at 11 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Toms River, &c.

Returning leaves Vine street ferry, Philadelphia, at 8:15 A. M. jan31tf

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE

is now receiving freight at Pier 6 East River, to forward to Ports on

Lake Champlain and Montreal,

on opening of Champlain Canal.

L. J. N. STARK,
A. D. LADD,
33 Coenties Slip, New York.

April 18, 1865. ap18 2w

RE-OPENING
OF THE
Overland Route to California,
UNDER GOVERNMENT PROTECTION AGAINST

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 44 Wall St., New York,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commission allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated August 15, 1861, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold Bearing Interest.

Also buy and sell at market rates all classes Government Securities.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

MOORE & BROWN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 31 Nassau Street, N. Y.,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS; GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS, 5-20, 10-40, 1881 BONDS, bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

Agents for the highly popular

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, deliverable to any part of the country free of expense and on hand

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stocks negotiated at private sale in the Board of Brokers.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HENRY T. MOORE. E. JAMES BROWN.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 WALL STREET,
HAVE ALL DENOMINATIONS OF
THE 7-30 NOTES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

WILLARD & STRUTHERS,

BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 4 WALL STREET.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN
FOR SALE OR FOR SUBSCRIPTION ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD
UPON COMMISSION
AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS, AND AT THE GOLD ROOM.

TEMPORARY LOANS

Will be received at this office in sums not less than $1,000, for which "REVENUE BONDS" will be issued payable in six to nine months, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 8, 1865.

2,000 Shares of Guarantied Stock of the Livingston Mining Co. for Sale.

THIS STOCK BEARS INTEREST ON ITS par value of Five Dollars per share, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st in each year until April 1st, 1875, when the stock becomes redeemable by the Company at par.

To secure the above interest the whole rental of the Company's property, consisting of the whole village of Ancram Lead Mines, Columbia co., N. Y., is specially pledged.

Only five thousand shares of this guarantied stock can be issued, and in addition to the above special interest they participate equally with the common stock of the company in any dividends which may be declared hereafter.

The company's mining property is in a very prosperous condition, and gives already very good results on its operation.

The above stock being equal to the best mortgage bonds now in the market, will be sold for Four Dollars per share on application to

GUEBBER & CO., 54 William street,
where full particulars can be obtained.

Public Petroleum Stock Exchange,
73 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, APRIL 17, 1865.

The large and handsome office No. 19 New st., 50x16 feet, Globe hotel Buildings, is to let.

The office is well lighted, and especially adapted to the Banking and Brokerage business, being in the immediate vicinity of all the Stock Boards and the Gold Room.

For further particulars apply to
[illegible]

PUBLIC SALES.

☞ Advertisements for these columns must be sent in by nine o'clock A. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1835.)

Sales of REAL ESTATE by auction and private contract.

Auction Sales of REAL ESTATE, BONDS, STOCKS, &c.
Furniture sales at the residences of owners.

SATURDAY, April 22,
At 10½ o'clock, at the Foundry, No. 6 DUANE Street, near NORTH WILLIAM Street,
By order MARGARET DUBNO, Administratrix of the estate of the late GEORGE DUBNO, deceased, all the Stock of Materials, Tools, Machinery Patterns, Case Boxes, &c. &c.
Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine street.

MONDAY, April 24,
At 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 249 West 23d street, between 7th and 8th avenues,
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
a part of which was imported from Paris and the balance made to order by FESTER & ROUX,
ELEGANT MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS,
WILTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.
DRAWING-ROOM.
Elegantly carved solid rosewood parlor suite in maroon plush; reception chairs, richly carved rosewood centre and fancy tables, marble tops; elegant French plate mantle mirrors, Turkish easy chairs, richly carved rosewood

WILLIAM B. MOUNT, Auctioneer.
BY WILMERDINGS & MOUNT,
Stores Nos. 138 and 140 Duane street.

TUESDAY, April 25,
WOOLLENS AND TAILORING GOODS.
Particulars hereafter.

WEDNESDAY, April 26,
PACKAGE SALE
OF
300 PACKAGES
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
Particulars hereafter.

J. A. CURTIS, Auctioneer.
BY HAGGERTY & CO.,
Salesrooms 279 and 281 Broadway.

SATURDAY, April 22,
At 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, 279 and 281 Broadway,
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS, CARPETINGS, &c.,
On three months' credit,
250 rolls 4-4 white MANHING, TIP TOP and China MATTING, of the importation of
B. B. WHITE OF BOSTON,
Just landed, per Magenta.
ALSO,
1,000 rolls 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 white and red GOWQUA and MANHING MATTINGS.
ALSO,
An invoice 2-4, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 CALCUTTA and COCOA MATTING.
ALSO,
375 pieces 4-4 INGRAIN, VENETIAN and COTTAGE CARPETS.
ALSO,
An assortment of JOHN CROSLEY & SONS' Velvet and Tapestry Rugs.
Also, a full line of printed Cloth TABLE COVERS, all sizes.
(Under inspection of the Wardens' of the Port, damaged on the voyage of importation.)
600 rolls 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 white and red checked MANHING AYOKE MATTINGS.
Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

MONDAY, April 24,
At 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, 279 and 281 Broadway,
SPECIAL SALE
OF
SHAWLS,
On four months credit.

TUESDAY, April 25,
At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms, 279 and 281 Broadway,
PACKAGE SALE—At four months credit, for approved endorsed notes—300 packages FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, suitable for the Spring trade.
Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
CANTON MATTINGS—4-4 white extra CONTRACT, GOWQUA and MANNING MATTING.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
BY WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.,
Salesrooms Nos. 112 and 114 Duane street.

TUESDAY, April 25,
(Postponed from Tuesday, April 18th.)
At 10 o'clock,
On four months' credit,
ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL SALE
OF
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
The importation of
MESSRS. SOLBLIAC FRERES.
ALSO,
TUESDAY, April 25,
(Postponed from Tuesday, April 18th.)
At 10 o'clock,
On a credit of four months,
IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
GERMAN COTTON HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
By order of
MESSRS. H. HACHEZ GOETZE & CO.,

WEDNESDAY, April 26,
(Postponed from Wednesday, April 19th.)
SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
ITALIAN CLOTHS, SATIN DE CHINES, OVERCOATINGS, LINEN GOODS, &c.
(To close a partnership.)
ALSO,
LARGE SALE
OF
LINEN THREAD.
ALSO,
WEDNESDAY, April 26,
At 10 o'clock,
On four months' credit,
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE
OF
EMBROIDERIES,
By order of
MR J. W. COCHRANE.
The only important special sale to be made this season.

THURSDAY, April 27,
At 10 o'clock,
On a credit of 4 months,
BRITISH, FRENCH AND SAXONY DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, LINEN GOODS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & MINER,
Salesrooms No. 93 LIBERTY street.
A few doors west of Broadway.

Personal attention given to the sales of PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Also to HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residence of families and at our salesrooms. REAL ESTATE and STOCKS at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. Paintings and Works of Art at the old DUSSELDORF GALLERIES, No. 548 Broadway.

Also, HORSES, CARRIAGES, etc., in front of our store. Appraisements attended to.

SATURDAY, April 22,
At ½ past 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty st,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining room, library and chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c., plated ware, china, crockery, glassware, &c. For particulars see special.

SATURDAY, April 22,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 234 W. 34th street,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, r w suit, in green reps; lace window curtains, mirrors, r w etageres; r w centre, card and side tables; mahogany bedsteads, dress bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, looking glasses, extension dining table, sideboard, china crockery and glass, &c, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture. Particulars in catalogue.

MONDAY, April 24,
At ½ past 10 o'clock, at No. 58 East 33th street, near Park Avenue.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Furnished new recently, consisting of rosewood parlor suit, made by Pelter & Co., covered in crimson silk brocatelle, velvet and other carpets, pictures and engravings, centre tables, curtains, oak dining room furniture, buffet, &c. Reception and library furniture; black walnut and cottage bedroom suits, mattresses, oil cloths, &c., all in perfect order. Particulars in catalogue.

WEDNESDAY, April 26, and THURSDAY, April 27,
At ½ past 10 o'clock, at the store of Mr. S. N. DODGE, No. 189 Chatham, corner Oliver street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTISTS AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS, COLORS, CANVAS, TUBE COLORS, Camels Hair Pencils and Brushes, of all kind; Oil and Dry Colors, for Painters; Drawing Paper, &c. Particulars in catalogue. Sale without any reserve, to close the business.

MONDAY, April 24,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 Park avenue, (4th Avenue), between 34th and 35th streets,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PARISIAN MADE and in the most perfect order—Comprising PARLOR FURNITURE, viz; English Velvet Carpet, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured broc; heavy crimsoned figured broc window curtains, lined to match suite; elegant carved rosewood 7 octave piano, made by Haines Bros., of exquisite tone; carved gilt frame French plate pier mirror, and cost $800; carved rosewood French plate mirror, back etagere, carved rosewood Turkish sofas, double seat, covered in crimson, figured broc.; carved rosewood marble top console table, heavy lace window curtains, real bronze figures, bronze clock, carved rosewood table, inlaid with variegated colored wood; beautifully colored Parian vases, rosewood etagere, with French plate mirror door; oil paintings. Also, two very large vases, beautifully adorned with Chinese figures.

LIBRARY—Velvet carpet, carved rosewood bookcase, with plate doors; rosewood suite, covered in figured lasting; lace window curtains, French plate oval mirror, bronze figures, &c.

DINING ROOM—Carved oak suite, covered in rep, oak extension dining table, with oak marble-top buffet to match; china dinner and tea sets, with glass ware, plated ware, cutlery, &c.

BEDROOMS—Brussels carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, do. marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, with marble-tops; hair mattresses, straw palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows. Also, an elegant carved rosewood marble-top bureau, combined with which are drawers for jewelry or trinkets, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The entire sale furnishes an opportunity seldom [illegible] with for parties who are desirous of obtaining first [illegible] furniture, and to be sold without reserve, as the [illegible] declining housekeeping.

TUESDAY, April 25,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 1[illegible] East 10th st[illegible]
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting [illegible] of Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, [illegible] &c.; gilt frame pier mirrors, mahogany centre, card and side tables, with marble tops; marble clock, girandoles, mahogany and rosewood reception chairs, in h c.; gilt frame engravings, linen window shades, mahogany extension dining table, oak c. s. chair, b w hat-stand, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, with marble tops; washstands, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c.; hair mattresses, straw palliasses, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Further particulars in catalogue.

TUESDAY, April 25,
At the private residence No. 35 East 28th street, between 4th and Madison avenues,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, as follows;
PARLOR—English Brussels carpets, carved R. W. suit, in crimson figured broc; covered R. W. arm chairs, in crimson plush; elegant carved R. W. etageres, with mirror backs, elegant bronze chandeliers, gilt frame oil paintings, carved rosewood centre, side and card tables, with marble tops; R. W. telescopic case, with views; mahogany centre tables, R. W. bookcase, B. W. lounge in green reps, gilt frame French pier mirrors.

DINING ROOM—Elegant carved oak extension dining table, do buffet, with marble top; oak chairs, with c s plated ware, china, crockery and glassware, &c.

BEDROOM—R w bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, &c., Brussels carpet, feather beds, bolster, pillows, &c., hair mattress, husk do., straw palliasses, dec chamber sets. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Further particulars in catalogue.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
Office 21 CEDAR STREET, adjoining Bank of Commerce.

NOTICE.—The subscribers attend to the auction business in all its branches, such as Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Sales of Furniture, &c., &c. They have a department for the private sale of Lands and Houses in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and in all parts of the country for lease and letting of Houses, furnished and unfurnished; and for procuring and loaning Money on bond and mortgage. A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Office No. 5¼ Pine street.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.
SALES OF STOCKS EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, PHILIP R. WILKINS, ADRIAN H. MULLER, Jr.

SATURDAY, April 22,
At 12½ o'clock at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF GEORGE YOULE, DEC'D,
10 Shares City Fire Insurance Co., $[illegible] each.
For account of whom it may concern.
25 Shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.
$1,[illegible] Great Western Ins. Co. Scrip of 1861.
$2,000 do. do 1863.
$2,000 Syracuse and Binghamton R. R. 1st mtge. 7 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.
[illegible] shares Hermetical Barrel Co., $25 each.
[illegible] shares New York and Havre Steamship Co., $100 each.
50 do Columbian Marine Ins. Co. (old), $100 each.
$[illegible] Galena and Chicago U. R. R. Co. 6 per cent. coupon bonds, $1,000 each.

MONDAY, April 24,
(Adjourned from 19th instant.)
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN—The two 4-story marble front stores and dwellings situate on the south side of Myrtle avenue, between Ryerson and Hoyston streets, Nos. 340 and 344, each 20 feet in width by 82 feet in depth.

Maps at office of the auctioneers.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.
By order of the heirs of ALEXANDER MUIRHEAD, dec'd,—16½ acres of land situate on the Hudson River, about ½ a mile below Peekskill, and known as the Muirhead Place. There is on the premises a two-story double frame house, good barns and other outbuildings. Also, a cottage or gardener's house. Apple, cherry, plum and other fruit trees.

49TH STREET—The first-class 4 story brown stone house and lot situate on the south side of 49th street, between 5th and 6th avenues, known as No. 62. House is about 21 by 50 feet, in first rate order, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Lot 100 feet 5 inches.

Maps at office of the auctioneers.

SACKETT STREET, BROOKLYN—The 3-story brick house and lot on north side of Sackett street, 2[illegible] feet west of Columbia street, No. 163. House 20 by 40 feet. Lot 100 feet.

3D PLACE—3-story brick house and lot on south side 3d Place, 230 feet east of Court street, No. 104. House 20 by 42. Lot 130 feet 5½ inches.

Maps at office of the auctioneers.

TUESDAY, April 25,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF EDWARD D WEST, DECEASED.

15TH STREET—The 3-story brick house and lot on the south side of West 15th street, between the 8th and 9th avenues, known as No. 344. The house has gas, bath, &c. Lot about 18 by 8[illegible] feet.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
CLERMONT AND VANDERBILT AVENUES, BROOKLYN—1 lot on the easterly side of Clermont avenue, 34[illegible] feet south of Green avenue, extending through to and fronting on Vanderbilt avenue. Each 25 by 100 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ELEGANT BROWN STONE HOUSE AND STABLE ON 42D ST—The 1st class 4 story brown stone front house and lot situate on the southerly side of 42d street, 135 feet east of Broadway, known as No. 144. The house is 25 by 60 feet, with an extension of 16 feet, built in the best manner and replete with every modern improvement and convenience. The stable, which has an entrance from 41st street, is 2-stories, brick, with stalls for 4 horses, and has all the necessary conveniences. To persons desirous of purchasing a first class residence, the sale will afford a desirable opportunity. Possession immediately.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, 5¼ Pine street.

THURSDAY, April 27,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF A. O. ZABRISKIE, ESQ., TRUSTEE.

Two tracts of land, late of Catharine C. Young, deceased, on the west side of the Hudson River, in Bergen county, New Jersey. The first tract of 7 61-100 acres has a front of about 192½ feet on the Hudson River; about one-third of it lies below the hill, with a fine slope to the Hudson River, the residue of the tract is on an elevation over 150 feet high, with a commanding view of the Hudson River, New York, the Narrows, Long Island, the Sound, part of Connecticut and Manhattan Island. It is situated opposite 116th street in the city of New York. The other lot is a wood lot of near 7 acres west of the first lot, about a mile from the Hudson River. Access to New York by steamboat several times daily touching at Bull's Ferry, about one mile from the premises, or by a fine drive from the Hoboken Ferry, over a turnpike on the bank of the Hudson, to the premises. The lot on the Hudson is very eligibly situated for a country residence. The premises will be shown to any one desirous of viewing the same by John Winterburn, at the carpenter shop near the premises. Maps at the office.

10TH AVENUE—4 lots on the southeast corner 10th avenue and 81st street, together with one lot on the rear fronting on 81st street, each 25 feet 6 inches in width by 100 feet in depth. These lots are within one block of Manhattan Square, now part of Central Park.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES M. MILLER.
Office 23 Pine street.

WEDNESDAY, April 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the E. S. R., No. 111 Broadway,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., REFEREE.

NO. 22 MULBERRY STREET—The front and rear four-story brick houses.

No. 24 MULBERRY STREET—The front and rear four-story brick houses.

NO. 214 MONROE STREET—The front and rear 2½ story brick houses.

Maps and particulars at the office.

THURSDAY, April 27,
At 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Property partitioned by order of the Supreme Court.
4 lots of land, east side 8th ave., commencing at the southeast corner 52d st.
7 lots of land, south side 52d st., 100 feet east 8th ave.
3 lots and 1 gore east side Broadway and west side 7th ave., 28 feet south 53d street.
7 lots of land, west side Broadway, commencing northwest corner 52d st.
3 lots of land, north side 52d st., 101 feet 4 inches west Broadway.
Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Jas. B. Wilson, Committee of Jas. S. Mott, Lunatic.
Four lots on the northeast corner of 8th avenue and 51st street.
Fourteen lots on the north side of 51st street, commencing 100 feet east of 8th avenue.
Four lots on the south side of 53d street, commencing 275 feet east of 8th avenue.
Three lots on the north side 53d street, commencing 225 feet east of 10th avenue.
Three gore lots in the rear of above.
Four lots south side 54th street, commencing 100 feet east of 11th avenue.
Four gore lots in rear of above.
Five lots on the east side 11th avenue, commencing at the southeast corner of 54th street.
Five lots on the north side of 52d street, commencing 100 feet east of 10th avenue.
Five lots on the south side of 53d street, commencing 100 feet east of 10th avenue.
For book, maps and full particulars inquire at the office.
Also, a cottage house and grounds, either 2 or 5 acres, on Staten Island. There are plenty of shade trees and fruit of all kinds, good garden, &c., located on the Manor road, one mile from either Factoryville or Port Richmond Landings.
Maps and particulars at the office.

FRIDAY, April 28,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Nos. 443 and 445 West 54th st.—The two 2-story frame dwelling-houses. Each lot 25x100.
3 lots of land south side 56th st., 175 feet east 10th ave. Each lot 25x100.
1 lot of land south side 56th st., 159 feet west Broadway. Lot 25x100.
Also, house and 4 lots on west side Franklin avenue, 119 feet north 8th st., in town of Morrisiania, Westchester county.
Maps and full particulars at the office.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
BY [illegible]
[illegible] interests, which in almost every instance are [illegible] clusive or in controlling amounts, are selected [illegible] equal care [illegible]
THOMAS M. FRANKLIN,
Office No. 54 William street, corner of Pine street.
Real Estate, Ships, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at public or private sale. Loans negotiated. Property exchanged. Furniture sales at dwellings.

FRIDAY, April 28,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
[illegible] and of [illegible] lots on southerly side, 150
WEST 43RD STREET—Four lots [illegible] ft. easterly from Eleventh avenue; each lot [illegible] nearly level with street; no rock. Assessments paid for sewering, paving, flagging and lighting.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, a few days before sale.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES COLE'S SON.
Office No. 369 Fulton street, Commercial Exchange, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

James Cole's Son will give his personal attention to sales of Household Furniture and out-door sales generally; also to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., in Brooklyn and New York.

MONDAY, April 24,
No. 324 NAVY STREET—Resale on account of the former purchaser, a 2 story, basement and attic frame house; contains 11 rooms, 2 marble mantels, gas and water. Lot 25 ft. front by 80 ft. on one side, and 75 ft. 4 inch on the other. Terms, one half on bond and mortgage, if desired.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
Store 109 Wall street.

SATURDAY, April 22,
At 12 o'clock, in front of store,
RIGGING, SAILS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, BLOCKS, &c.—Saved from a wreck.
LIGHTERS' SAILS—An entire suit, with Bonnets made of Edinboro Leith.
SAIL DUCK—[illegible] pieces Flax Sail Duck, slightly damaged

tory of this nation. He hoped and prayed that 'that same hand would continue to guide us, and that same mercy continue to abound to us in the time of our greatest need.

"I speak what I know, and testify what I have often heard him say, when I affirm that that guidance and mercy were the prop on which he humbly and habitually leaned; that they were the best hope he had for himself and for his country. Hence, when he was leaving his home in Illinois and coming to this city to take his seat in the Executive chair of a disturbed and troubled nation, he said to the old and tried friends who gathered joyfully around him and bade him farewell, 'I leave you with this request—pray for me.' They did pray for him. And millions of others prayed for him. Nor did they pray in vain. Their prayers were heard, and the answer appears in all his subsequent history. It shines forth with a heavenly radiance in the whole course and tenor of his administration, from its commencement to its close. God raised him up for a great and glorious mission, furnished him for his work and aided him in its accomplishment.

"Never shall I forget the emphasis and the deep emotion with which he said in this very room to a company of clergymen and others who called to pay him their respects in the darkest days of our civil conflict 'Gentlemen, my hope of success in this great and terrible struggle rests on that immutable foundation, the justice and goodness of God.' And when events are very threatening, and prospects very dark, 'I still hope that in some way which man cannot see, all will be well in the end; because our cause is just, and God is on our side.' Such was his sublime and holy faith, and it was an anchor to his soul, both sure and steadfast; it made him firm and strong; it emboldened him in the pathway of duty, however rugged and perilous it might be. It made him valiant for the right, for the cause of God and humanity, and it held him in steady, patient and unswerving adherence to a policy of administration which, he thought, and which we all now think, both God and humanity required him to adopt."

Rev. Dr. Gray, chaplain of the United States Senate, offered the closing prayer.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The corpse was then removed to the hearse, which was in front of the door of the Executive [illegible] o'clock the procession was formed. It took the line of Pennsylvania avenue. The streets were kept clear of all incumbrances, but the sidewalks were densely lined with spectators from the White House to the Capitol, a distance of a mile and a half. The roofs, porticos, windows and all elevated points were occupied by spectators. As the procession started minute guns were fired near St. John's Church, the City Hall and the Capitol. The bells of all the churches in the city and of the various engine houses were tolled.

First in the order of procession was a detachment of colored troops. Then followed white regiments of infantry and bodies of artillery and cavalry, navy, marine and army officers on foot; the pall-bearers in carriages and the hearse. Mrs. Lincoln was not present at either the ceremony or in the procession, not having left her bed since Saturday last. The mourners, the delegations from Illinois and Kentucky, came next in order, and then President Johnson in a carriage, with Preston King and the cabinet ministers. The carriages on this part of the line were flanked by a strong cavalry guard, with drawn sabres.

The funeral car was drawn by six gray horses, led by grooms. It is described as "a splendid piece of mechanism, and was built expressly for the occasion. The lower base of the hearse is fourteen feet long, seven feet wide and eight feet high. The upper base, upon which the coffin rested, is eleven feet long, and is five feet below the top of the canopy. The canopy was surmounted by a gilt eagle, draped with crape. The whole funeral car was covered with black cloth, velvet, crape and alpaca, elegantly festooned on the side and end; the seat of the driver with hammer cloth, and on each side is a splendid black lamp. The coffin was so placed as to afford a full view to the spectators." Behind the hearse was led the favorite riding horse of the late President. The relatives, mourners, President Johnson, the Cabinet, diplomatic corps and government officials followed. The military part of the procession, in which was General Grant, preceded the hearse.

The procession occupied nearly two hours in passing a given point, and the head of it had begun to disperse at the Capitol before the rear of the column had passed beyond the Treasury Department.

AT THE CAPITOL.

On the arrival at the eastern gate of the Capitol the remains were conveyed into the Rotunda, where a catafalque, like that in the Executive mansion, had been erected to receive them. Here the attendants assembled, and amid profound silence Rev. Dr. Gurley read the conclusion of the burial service.

At the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies the remains lay in state in the Rotunda, surrounded by a guard of honor.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE REMAINS TO SPRINGFIELD.

The programme for the transportation of Mr. Lincoln's remains from Washington to Springfield is announced below:

The remains will leave Washington at 8 A. M. on Friday, the 21st, and arrive at Baltimore at 10.

Leave Baltimore at 3 P. M., and arrive at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M.

Leave Harrisburg at 12 M., 22d, and arrive at Philadelphia at 6.30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia at 4 A. M. of Monday, 24th, and arrive at New York at 10.

Leave New York at 4 P. M. of the 25th, and arrive at Albany at 11 P. M.

Leave Albany at 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 26th, and arrive at Buffalo at 7 A. M. of Thursday, the 27th.

Leave Buffalo at 10:10 the same day, and arrive at Cleveland at 7 A. M. of Friday, the 28th.

Leave Cleveland at midnight same day, and arrive at Columbus at 7:30 A. M. of Saturday, 29th.

Leave Columbus 8 P. M. same day, and arrive at Indianapolis at 7 A. M. of Sunday, the 30th.

Leave Indianapolis midnight of same day, and arrive at Chicago at 11 A. M. of Monday, May 1.

Leave Chicago at 9:30 P. M. of May 2, and arrive at Springfield at 8 A. M. of Wednesday, May 3.

At the various points on the route the remains are to be taken from the hearse car by state or municipal authorities to receive public honors.

THE BURIAL PLACE.

The Secretary of State of Illinois announces that a plot of ground, six acres in extent, situated in the heart of the city of Springfield, has been selected for the burial place of the late President. A fund has also been opened in that city for the erection of a national monument.

THE ASSASSINATION.

A Reward of $100,000 for the Arrest of the Assassins.

The Secretary of War yesterday issued the following proclamation, offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for the apprehension of the assassins. Fifty thousand dollars are now offered by the government for the arrest of Wilkes Booth alone, exclusive of any rewards offered by state executives or municipal authorities. Governor Curtin has since offered a reward of ten thousand dollars if Booth is caught in Pennsylvania. The Common Councils of the cities of Washington and Baltimore having previously offered, respectively, rewards of twenty thousand dollars and ten thousand dollars, the aggregate now offered for the arrest of the assassins is One Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars.

PROCLAMATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

Major-General John A. Dix, New York:

The murderer of our late beloved President,

mourning attire; so that, with the sombre draping of the entire city, the expression of the national sorrow was in all respects complete.

In Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and other cities in the vicinity, there were solemn services. The houses in those cities were as fully if not as magnificently draped in mourning as New York, and the inhabitants joined as generally as ours in the observances.

ACTION OF TRINITY CHURCH.

At a special meeting of the vestry of Trinity Church, called by the rector, upon the arrival of the news of the assassination of the President, and held at three o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas on the evening of the 14th day of April, 1865, being Good Friday, by an assassin as yet unknown, the venerated and beloved President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, was suddenly assaulted and slain; and whereas the announcement of that appalling crime has just been made to this community, filling all hearts with a grief, astonishment and indignation which cannot be described; and whereas this vestry has been called together by the rector to take such action as in their judgment may seem fit and becoming; therefore,

Resolved, That this vestry, as sharers in the common distress and affliction, unite in the public lamentation over the untimely death of the honored Chief Magistrate of the Union, and shocked beyond measure at the intelligence which has just been received, remain without words to express their sorrow.

Resolved, That we recognize in this calamitous event one of those visitations, permitted by Almighty God, before which a nation can but bow in silence and awe, with the prayer that they may be overruled for the good of our country.

Resolved, That while we regard the act by which our beloved country has thus been, through indescribable malice and fury, plunged into the deepest affliction, as one of those crimes of which no language can adequately paint the atrocity, of which the history of Europe has not for many centuries furnished a parallel, of which our own history has thus far furnished no example, and than which no history furnishes a more detestable and infamous act to the view, we cannot but hold it to have been dictated by the spirit which, from the commencement of our national troubles, has sympathised with the enemies of the public peace, and aided and abetted the rebellion, now, as we trust, [illegible] tendencies and essential character had previously been manifested in the July riots in this city in 1863, in the attempt to destroy this city by incendiarism, [illegible] inflicted on our captured soldiers in the prisons of the South.

Resolved, That this vestry herby record their tribute of respect to the memory of the late President with profound sorrow for his loss, recognising in him a singleness of purpose, an honesty of intention, an ardent patriotism, a fidelity to duty and a growing mastery of the circumstances of his position, which enabled him under Providence, to fulfil and bring to successful completion a work almost unprecedented for difficulty, and that in his removal, at the moment in which the labors of his last four years had culminated in the triumph of the national authority and the evident approach of the blessings of peace, we see the completion of a career which the nation will ever look back to with thankfulness, and hold in affectionate and tender remembrance.

Resolved, That the rector be requested to take order, that the churches of this parish be draped in mourning, in token of our sympathy with the distress and anguish which have been caused throughout the length and breadth of the land by the murder of our venerated and beloved Chief Magistrate.

ACTION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Old School Presbytery of Nassau, Synod of New York, in session at Dr. Wells's church in Williamsburgh, adopted the following preamble and resolutions on Tuesday last:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His most holy, wise and mysterious Providence, to remove from us by violent death, our beloved, honored and lamented Chief Magistrate, and in the hour of unexampled rejoicing and thanksgiving for God's blessing upon our triumphant arms, to overwhelm us with national sorrow and shroud us with the pall of national mourning, and summoning us with tears and lamentation to stand uncovered, in prayer, while our martyred President descends to the grave.

And whereas, He has taught us in His holy word that while whatever comes to pass is the result of what He himself has unchangeably purposed from all eternity, yet thereby He is neither the author of sin, nor the violator of the freedom of human will, but while ordaining the outward act, punishes the crime of the guilty perpetrator, and controlling all, causes the wrath of man to praise Him; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That in the removal of our murdered national chief we recognise the solemn providence of God, and, with profound reverence, bow ourselves in humble submission and awe before the fulfilment of the terrible decrees of the Most High.

Resolved, 2. That in the assassination of the President of the republic, and the attempt upon the life of his cabinet officers, we behold a crime unparalleled, under the circumstances, by any apparently similar event in history. The fates of Cæsar, of Henry the IV., of William the I. were less atrocious in all that pertained to make them tragical than was the fate of our national chief. The crime of murder—cowardly, dastardly—upon the public person of one who stood as the representative of freedom, the friend of the people, the destroyer of rebellion and despotism, and the deliverer of an oppressed race, and this upon the very threshold of the termination of civil war and the prospect of speedily established peace, is a crime transcending the bloodiest atrocities of the Roman empire, from the time of Commodus onward, when the law of assassination itself became the law of succession to the imperial throne.

Resolved, 3. That in this dispensation of divine Providence we are permitted to behold, unveiled and in all its enormity, the barbarous spirit of the rebellion against which the government and people of the loyal North have so long been contending, and that herein God has rebuked that false leniency which would show mercy to those who, before Him, and in the eye of human law, are justly chargeable with the high crimes of treason and parricide, and warns us by His terrible presence, pointing to unseen dangers, to see to it that, in faithfulness, justice is executed in the land, lest the same hand and spirit of treachery which have openly sought to cut down our government and our free institutions, shall again be raised in the dark, behind our backs, or enter our homes, to prosecute its further infamy and atrocity.

Resolved, 4. That we render thanks to Almighty God for his goodness, in raising up to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, Abraham Lincoln, an honest man, a true patriot, a wise statesman, of incorruptible official integrity, and of personal purity of life; that to him, under God, it was given to be the standard bearer of freedom for the nation in the midst of the most gigantic civil strife ever known in history, and that now having humbled the rebellion to the dust by the firmness of his policy, and having been made instrumental in the destruction of the system of American slavery, he has been appointed to crown his career with martyrdom, to be laid as the costliest sacrifice of all upon the altar of the republic, and to cement with his blood the free institutions of our land.

Resolved, 5. That we do most earnestly commend to the consolations and care of our Heavenly Father the afflicted family of our lamented President, as also our wounded and enfeebled Secretary of State, together with all who have been injured in the fiendish attempt upon his life; and we, moreover, commend to the same consolation and care a mourning nation, in its now succeeding President, upon whose shoulders such solemn and fearful responsibilities and duties are now devolved—its cabinet officers, its Congress, its Supreme Bench of Justice, its army and navy, its several states and legislatures, all its judicial courts, and all its people, and pray most devoutly that God will have us in His most holy keeping, guide us in the right way, crown our efforts with success, and make us the "happy people whose God is the Lord."

NATHANIEL WEST,
F. E. ROCKWELL, } Committee.
J. L. BENNETT,

—A new opera by Ferdinand Heller, called "The Deserter," has been produced at Cologne. The music is of a lighter and more melodious character than usual with this composer. The plot is as follows:

"In the midst of the betrothal of Michel, the son of the well-to-do patriarch of the village, with Liesel, an orphan, Fate makes her appearance in the shape of a lame Messenger, a tolerably successful comic figure, brought out principally by characteristic music. He is the bearer of the Prince's commands for enlisting a number of young lads for a regiment in Africa. Shortly afterwards, the Sergeant appears with a sergeant's guard. In the open market place he asks Liesel to give him a kiss. He is repulsed, 'as an ill-mannered fellow.' He swears to be revenged, and takes her betrothed, Michel, as a recruit. Michel escapes from the vessel on the Rhine, and surprises the mourning Liesel by his return. But, alas! The Sergeant also returns. Liesel conceals her lover in her bedroom, but, on the military hero becoming too pressing, he rushes out to protect the girl of his heart. The irate Sergeant seizes him, and the deserter is to be shot the following morning. As luck will have it, the Prince is hunting in the neighboring forest. Liesel hastens to him. He is graciously inclined, because an heir-apparent has just been born to him; Liesel rushes fortunately on the stage, pardon in hand, just as the soldiers are taking aim at Michael, and awaiting only the word of command: 'Fire!'

—Felicien David's new opera, "Le Saphir," does not appear to have been a genuinely popular success in Paris.

thing I will say. Every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught—if they do not already feel—that treason is a crime and must be punished [applause]; that the government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect but to punish. [Applause.] When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson laid down as a crime with its appropriate penalty; we find there theft and robbery, and murder given as crimes; and there, too, we find the last and highest of crimes—treason. [Applause.] With other and inferior offences our people are familiar; but in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. [Applause.]

"I make this allusion, not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with sound public morals. Let it be engraven on every heart that treason is a crime, and traitors shall suffer its penalty. [Applause.] While we are appalled, overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men—I care not by what weapons—to attempt the life of the state with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated?

"I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they arise, regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people. In this, as in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbor bitter or revengeful feelings toward any. In general terms, I would say that public morals and public opinion should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice. [Applause.] When the question of exercising mercy comes before me, it will be considered calmly, judicially, remembering that I am the Executive of the nation. I know that men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual, is cruelty to the state. [illegible] the exercise of mercy, there should be no doubt [illegible] prerogative is not used to relieve a few at the expense of the many. Be assured I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people. [Applause.]

"In regard to my future course I will now make no professions, no pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs, and to the history of my public acts, which is familiar to you, I refer for those principles which have governed me heretofore, and will guide me hereafter. In general I will say I have long labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished, and, constituted as I am, it is now too late in life for me to change them.

"I believe that government was made for man, not man for government. [Applause.] This struggle of the people against the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, has demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their government is the strongest national defence human wisdom can devise. [Applause.] So long as man feels that the interests of the government are his interests, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction, and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our government, and love liberty, our constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. If the time ever comes when the people shall fail, the government will fail, and we shall cease to be one of the nations of the earth.

"After having preserved our form of free government, and shown its power to maintain its existence through the vicissitudes of nearly a century, it may be that it was necessary for us to pass through this last ordeal of intestine strife to prove that this government will not perish from internal weakness, but will stand to defend itself against all foes, and punish treason. [Applause.] In the dealings of an inscrutable Providence, and by the operation of the constitution, I have been thrown unexpectedly into this position.

"My past life, especially my course during the present unholy rebellion, is before you. I have no principles to retract. I defy any one to point to any of my public acts at variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life. I have no professions to offer. Professions and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise. Had any man gifted with prescience four years ago, uttered and written down in advance the events of this period, the story would have seemed more marvellous than anything in the "Arabian Nights." I shall not attempt to anticipate the future. As events occur and it becomes necessary for me to act, I shall dispose of each as it arises, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written paragraph by paragraph in the light of events as they transpire.

RECEPTION OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce was introduced to President Johnson yesterday by the Acting Secretary of State, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty to this government. Sir Frederick made the following remarks:

"Mr. President: It is with deep and sincere concern that I have to accompany my first official act with expressions of condolence. On Saturday last the ceremony that takes place to-day was to have been performed, but the gracious intentions of the late lamented President were frustrated by events which have plunged this country into consternation and affliction, and which will call forth in Great Britain feelings of horror as well as profound sympathy for the victims. It becomes, therefore, my painful duty, sir, to present the letter from my sovereign, of which I am the bearer, to you as President of the United States, and it is with pleasure that I convey the assurances of regard and good will which her Majesty entertains toward you, sir, as President of the United States. I am further directed to express her Majesty's friendly disposition toward the great nation of which you are the Chief Magistrate, her hearty good wishes for its peace, prosperity and welfare. Her Majesty has nothing more at heart than to cultivate those relations of amity and good understanding which have so long and so happily existed between the two kindred nations of the United States and Great Britain, and it is in this spirit that I am directed to perform the duties of the important and honorable post confided to me. Permit me, sir, to say that it shall be the object of my earnest endeavors to carry out my instructions faithfully in that respect, and express the hope, sir, that you will favorably consider my attempts to meet your approbation, and to give effect to the friendly intentions of the Queen and her Majesty's government. I have the honor, sir, to place in your hands the letter of credence confided to me by her Majesty."

Mr. Johnson responded as follows:

"Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce: The cordial and friendly sentiments which you have expressed on the part of her Britannic Majesty give me great pleasure. Great Britain and the United States, by the extended and varied forms of commerce between them, the contiguity of portions of their possessions, and the similarity of their language and laws, are drawn into contrast and intimate intercourse at the same time. They are from the same causes exposed to frequent occasions of misunderstanding only to be averted by mutual forbearance. So eagerly are the people of the two countries engaged throughout almost the whole world in the pursuit of similar commercial enterprises, accompanied by natural rivalries and jealousies, that at first sight it would almost seem that the two governments must be enemies, or at best, cold and calculating friends. So devoted are the two nations throughout all their domain, and even in their most remote territorial and colonial possessions, to the principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty, that, on the other hand, the superficial observer, might erroneously count upon a continual concert of action and sympathy, amounting to an alliance between them. Each is charged with the development of the progress and liberty of a considerable portion of the American race. Each, in its sphere, is subject to difficulties and trials not participated in by the other. The interests of civilization and of humanity require that the two should be friends. I have always known and accepted it as a fact honorable to both countries that the Queen of England is a sincere and honest well-wisher to the United States. I

ciate it with an honest and a sincere reliance on that power whose guidance in this struggle is so manifest to us all. No one can doubt that an overruling Providence has controlled the destinies of this country. We may talk of the ability of men, but the progress of this rebellion has shown that they are only instruments in the hands of God. If I know the honest impulses of my heart, when the time comes to act upon measures that come before me, though I may not have the same ability and talent as some, if a hearty obedience to conscientious conviction is worth anything in the administration of the government, you shall have it. I thank you again, gentlemen, for what you have said, and trust you will bear my thanks to the organization you represent."

WAR NEWS.

SURRENDER OF MOSBY AND HIS COMMAND.

The guerilla Mosby surrendered his forces to General Chapman, at Berryville, on the 17th inst. A lieutenant-colonel of Mosby's command came to Winchester on Sunday and arranged with General Hancock the terms of surrender. They are similar to those accorded to General Lee's army. It is understood that General Rosser has also asked that his command be included in the cartel. The exact number of men in Mosby's command is not known, but it is supposed not to vary much from seven hundred.

CAPTURE OF RALEIGH AND SALISBURY.

Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, was captured by Sherman's army on the 13th instant—Johnston's forces retreating. Governor Vance was taken prisoner by our cavalry between Hillsboro' and Raleigh on the same day. It is reported that he had been sent to Sherman by Johnston, who was at Hillsboro', with instructions to surrender the state of North Carolina to General Sherman, but that these instructions were afterwards countermanded, and Vance was on his return to Johnston without having seen [illegible]

It is also reported that Jeff. Davis and family had joined Johnston at Hillsboro', which is about thirty miles west of Raleigh. Whether Davis arrived at Hillsboro' after Governor Vance had been sent to Sherman, and caused Johnston's instructions to Vance to be set aside, does not yet appear.

OPERATIONS OF STONEMAN'S CAVALRY.

General Stoneman has officially reported to General Thomas the result of his operations with cavalry since entering North Carolina. His force, since March 20, has crossed Stone Mountains once and the Blue Ridge three times, and headquarters marched five hundred miles; other parts of the command having travelled much greater distances. From Boone, N. C., Stoneman crossed the Blue Ridge into the Yadkin River bottom, to obtain supplies; then struck Christiansburg, Wythesville and Big Lick simultaneously—a part of the force sent against Big Lick pushing on within four miles of Lynchburg. The main body, under Stoneman, effectually destroyed the road between New River and Big Lick, and then struck for Greensboro', on the North Carolina Railroad. Arrived near Salem, North Carolina, Palmer's brigade was detailed to destroy the bridges between Granville and Greensboro', and between Greensboro' and Yadkin River, and the large depots of supplies along the road. This duty was performed with considerable fighting, and the capture of four hundred prisoners.

Salisbury was taken, with fourteen pieces of artillery, one thousand and three hundred and sixty-four prisoners, including fifty-five officers. The remainder of the force was chased through and several miles beyond the town, but scattered and escaped into the woods.

Stoneman remained at Salisbury two days, and destroyed fifteen miles of track and the bridges towards Charlotte.

The following is a partial list of the public property captured or destroyed north of Salisbury:

"Four large cotton factories and 7,000 bales of cotton; four large magazines, containing 10,000 stand of small arms and accoutrements; 1,000,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition; 1,600 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition and 7,000 pounds of powder, 35,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 bushels of wheat, 160,000 pounds of cured bacon, 100,000 suits of gray uniforms and clothing, 250,000 army blankets, 20,000 pounds of harness-leather, 10,000 pounds of saltpetre, also a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice and other stores and medical supplies, valued by the rebel medical directors at one hundred thousand dollars in gold. In addition to the arsenals at Salisbury, workshops were fitting filled with machinery sent from Raleigh and Richmond, all of which was destroyed."

CAPTURE OF COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, AND EUFAULA, ALABAMA.

The city of Columbus, Georgia was captured on Thursday, April 13, by Thomas's cavalry, after a severe fight with Forrest's Trappers. Four or five hundred of Forrest's men were taken.

Eufaula, Ala., is also captured by our forces, and Montgomery is reported to have been taken.

PAROLED PRISONERS GOING SOUTH.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe, dated April 16, says:

"Yesterday afternoon the steamer Dictator arrived from the front with about one hundred and fifty paroled officers and men of Lee's army on their way to their homes, according to the terms granted by General Grant when Lee surrendered. A large number of these, including officers, were bound to Washington, D. C., intending thence to go to New York, and from there to take passage to the extreme southern states. All these men have been furnished with rations, to enable them to subsist on the route, and also with free transportation."

GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DESTRUCTION OF WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

The Wilberforce University, in Green county, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss fifty thousand dollars.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS AT HAVANA.

Advices from Havana to April 15 announce the arrival of the rebel steamer Luna at that port, with a cargo of cotton from Galveston. There were a few other blockade runners in port, undergoing repairs prior to returning home.

THE COLOGNE EXHIBITION POSTPONED.

A note from the Consul-General of Prussia at this port announces that the International Agricultural Exhibition at Cologne (Prussia), has been postponed from the 15th of March until the 2d of June next.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.

A terrible accident occurred at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard on Thursday morning. One of the workmen was engaged in drilling out the fuse of an old Schenck 150-pound shell, when it exploded, instantly killing Timothy Lyons, John Murphy, Nathaniel Burch and Daniel Drew. All the workmen in the yard were more or less wounded, and ten or twelve others, some of them, it is feared, fatally. The explosion took place near the house of the commandant of the yard.

AN INVESTIGATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

A commission has been organized by the government to investigate the military and civil administration of the department which includes the city of New Orleans. It is composed of Major General W. F. Smith and James T. Brady, of New York. One of its chief objects is to ascertain whether any military or other official, or any individual claiming to act under the authority of the United States, has cheated, oppressed or

known in Russia until eight months ago.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing April 7, says:

"Authentic intelligence touching the Russian epidemic states that three several maladies exist at the same time in St. Petersburg. In October last *meningitis spinalis* appeared at St. Petersburg. This is a spasmodic affection of the brain and spinal cord, by which children are chiefly attacked; the mortality from twenty to fifty per cent. In November typhus was added to the first-mentioned disease, occurring sporadically at first, and gradually developed into a malignant species of *febris recurrens*. The fever lasts a week at a time, the several attacks being separated by intervals as long. During these intervals the health is apparently so good that people have been dismissed from hospital who died soon after.

"A special committee has been formed, under Governor-General Suwaroff, to look after those apparently cured. On a second or third attack there is a general collapse, decomposition of blood, and paralysis. Quinine and stimulants have no effect. The deaths, at first but twenty, have risen to forty per cent. The spleen and liver are much affected. In many cases epidemical inflammation of the spleen, or *postula maligna*, has been observed. Quite recently the Siberian plague has broken out also. Of this seventy per cent. die within a few hours. A strong disposition to vomit, which cannot be satisfied, a swelling of the belly, pestilential carbuncles, and dark color of the skin are its unmistakable symptoms. It is the Black Death.

"St. Petersburg papers deny the existence of the plague in the capital, but the official *Northern Post* states it to have broken out at Szaniewo, in the Waldai hills, and the description given in the St. Petersburg official *Medical News* and *Exchange News*, in which the dilation of the pupils is especially dwelt upon, shows the malady in its present stage greatly to resemble the plague. In many cases, indeed, it is difficult to distinguish plague from *febris recurrens* at a time when typhoid epidemics are abroad. The disease is apparently on the decrease. Dr. Erichson, surgeon to the Emperor Nicholas, aged seventy five, died while attending hospital. In some parts of Poland, also, an epidemic has broken out. One case at Kolo, near Warsaw, is represented [illegible] thousand inhabitants in that town there are thirty-six sick and fifteen dead. In Eastern Prussia there are many cases of *meningitis* near Dantsic."

Shipping Intelligence.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
PORT-WARDENS' OFFICE, No. 104 Wall street,

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with section 4 of the act passed April 14, 1857, entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Wardens' Office of the Port of New York," to all persons interested in, or having charge of, the subject matter of such inquiry, examination or survey, that the following vessels are now under examination by the Port Wardens, and that the said surveys or examinations will be completed within ten days next succeeding his notice, on board said vessels:

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD UPON COMMISSION

TEMPORARY LOANS

CHANGE OF TIME. Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE

RE-OPENING OF THE Overland Route to California

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINES, 495 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL. UNITED STATES TREASURY

ROBINSON & OGDEN, Bankers and U. S. Loan Agents, No. 4 BROAD STREET

WM. C. GILMAN

PUBLIC SALES.

THE EVENING POST.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1865.

MR. JOHNSON'S BEGINNING.

Our new President marks his advance to the high and responsible position to which he has been called in the providence of God with trenchant but fitting words. He has been called upon to reply to a great many delegations whom the sad circumstances of the times have brought to Washington, to reply on the spur of the moment, without premeditation, and to words of similar import addressed to him by the several speakers; and it will be admitted, we think, by all, that he has replied with singular decision and yet with singular discretion. Mr. Johnson has been accustomed to public office, and has long been a skilful debater, which may account for the mere rhetorical facility of his brief speeches; but we see in them more than readiness and fertility of tongue; we see in them a firm mind, earnest convictions, a clear perception of his momentous responsibilities, and of the need of the calmest and maturest judgment in the discharge of them.

Mr. Johnson has spoken to the British Minister especially, and to the diplomatic corps in general, to Governor Parker of New Jersey and his friends, who were not among Mr. Johnson's supporters, to Governor Oglesby of Illinois and his friends, who were, and to numerous miscellaneous delegations. In all his addresses he has reaffirmed the same principles. To the representatives of the foreign courts he declared that his policy would be peace and friendly relations, being most marked in his language to the new envoy from Great Britain, whom he earnestly assured of our desire to cultivate the friendliest intercourse. In respect to the return of peace to this distracted country he was no less earnest and frank. He will leave nothing undone to procure the settlement of the questions which have disturbed our tranquillity, on a basis of universal justice, right and freedom.

At the same time the President does not conceal his conviction that treason is a crime; that, like all other crimes, it ought to be made odious and punished; and that he is determined to use what power or influence he has to bring about the proper punishment of the ringleaders of the late rebellion. Towards the people of the South, misled and ruined, he feels as every compassionate man must, the profoundest sympathy. He must feel, even more than most of us, the deepest sentiments of fraternity towards them, because he is himself of their class, having long been one of their political leaders and defenders. But Mr. Johnson makes a distinction between the deluded follower and the wilful deluder. While the former is to be pitied the latter is to be subjected to the penalties of the laws he has outraged, not in vengeance for the evil he has done, but in vindication of the good that is to come.

Mr. Johnson is an old and thorough-going democrat, trained in the perfect conviction of the right of the people to express their political sentiments. He will tolerate and uphold the largest latitude of discussion, and permit even the license of freedom, lest, in the effort to suppress the abuse, the glorious right itself should be injured. But like all wise statesmen and good citizens, he knows that the most unlimited discussion is one thing, and taking up arms to enforce one's opinions is another. So long as the southern politicians confined their hostility to the government to debates and conventions, and newspapers and speeches, they were in the line of republican duty; but when they changed ballots into bullets, speeches into swords, without provocation or grievance, they became criminals. As criminals they are liable to the penalty of the laws they have violated, or to such a lenient relaxation of them alone as the future safety of the nation may warrant. Assurances of this kind from the President relieve the apprehensions of the people, satisfy the public conscience, and promise a speedy as well as effective settlement of all difficulties.

Mr. Johnson has the finest opportunity for making a great renown that was ever opened to a public man. At the close of a great civil war, when the wounds still bleed, but are only gaping to be healed; when the errors committed in the exigency and heat of passion are to be corrected; when the republic is to be returned to its old forms and reanimated by its old spirit; when all the more partisan bias and rancor of the past is to be appeased, and public opinion left to form itself on the new issues of the time; when a vast [illegible] sentiment is [illegible] ation mass of discontented or hostile [illegible] to be conciliated, and the unity of the [illegible] restored, not in form only but in [illegible] timent; when the world is to [illegible] how the [illegible] system is no less equal to the wisdom of a sound reconstruction than it is to the energy of an effective war: in these difficult and trying but most momentous circumstances, he is called to do the grand work. His lamented predecessor, embalmed in all hearts by the manner of his death, as well as admired by all for the manner of his life, substantially finished the conduct of hostilities. To him is committed the return to peace. It is in some respects a more arduous [illegible] in Mr. Johnson's peculiar

ers of war, were rotting like sheep, crowding together in ditches to keep their blood stirring, killing rats, cats and dogs to appease their hunger, and dying daily, under Lee's very eyes, of starvation. He was so near them that, on a still night, he might have heard their dismal groans; he knew their horrible condition, for he read the New York papers, in which their sufferings were published; he was all powerful, and had only to speak to have our brothers fed and clothed—and he said no word. Is it our part to think kindly of this cruel wretch, who, during the three years that he held high command and almost supreme authority in the South, never raised his finger to save Union soldiers from the most savage and barbarous usage, and the most cruel and terrible deaths? Whoever dares to treat this man as anything but the unhanged traitor that he is, ought to be haunted through life by the miserable spectres that were let out from Richmond into the free air, only to die.

JOURNALISTIC DEPORTMENT.

A morning paper takes occasion properly to compliment the opposition prints for the appropriate feeling and taste with which, in spite of their strong political hostility to the late President, they have remarked upon the recent events. The compliment was deserved; but, not satisfied with stopping there, the writer went on to rebuke the same prints for the violence with which they had previously denounced the administration, which, he said, was calculated to lead to the atrocious crimes lately committed. This criticism, too, has some foundation for it, although the time chosen to express it was perhaps questionable.

No one who reads our papers will for a moment doubt that their political discussions are too virulent and personal. They do not confine their reproaches of men in power to a demonstration of the impolicy or the injustice of their acts, but proceed to impute to them the most tyrannical and iniquitous purposes. There never was in office, perhaps, a more conscientious or kindly man than Mr. Lincoln, one more eager to promote the public good, more free from bitterness towards his opponents, more genial in his intercourse, and yet we have seen him assailed in the most violent manner, as a despot, an usurper, a buffoon and a boor. Such language produces no impression but disgust in intelligent minds, but on the ignorant and prejudiced it has another effect. It inflames their passions, and sometimes prepares them for deeds of violence.

It is a proof how habitual this mode of writing is, that the very paper which contains this rebuke to the opposition journals, itself offended in the same kind no later than yesterday. One of the opposition journals had said that as a matter of policy a prominent member of the Cabinet, against whom there are strong and especial prejudices at the South, ought to retire, in order to give Mr. Johnson a chance to open the way for reconciliation and the return of good feeling. What do our readers suppose was the very courteous reply to the suggestion? Why, that the writer "was trying to complete the plot of the assassins, by breaking up the cabinet," &c. In other words, that no one could advise a change in the actual administration, without putting himself in the same category with Wilkes Booth and his associates. Violence, quotha! What would you have after that?

A MONUMENT PROPOSED, IN THIS CITY, TO MR. LINCOLN.

An advertisement in another column gives notice of the intention of the citizens of New York to raise a monument, in some one of the public squares, to Abraham Lincoln. This movement is one of citizens of all parties; it is headed by John T. Hoffman, Recorder of the city, John E. Develin, Corporation Counsel, Charles H. Marshall, Peter Cooper, John C. Hamilton, and other prominent citizens.

Subscriptions are limited to one dollar, and thus any citizen who wishes may contribute to the raising of this monument. Mr. T. G. Churchill, 161 Broadway, will receive subscriptions.

YESTERDAY.

When it became known that the Governor would not recall his proclamation appointing Thursday as a day of fasting and prayer in this state, the people determined upon a general observance of it. Business down town was entirely stopped; and after noon even up town the shops were closed. The day was observed as a close holiday, both here and in Brooklyn.

Turning the Tables.

A correspondent writes us from Murfreesboro', Tennessee, giving some account of the reception here of the news of Lee's surrender:

"The news of Grant's recent victories and the [surr]ender of Lee was a source of great jubilation [among] our troops stationed here, and also to the [few loyal] whites and many loyal negroes. The tidings were announced to each regiment by the commanding general in person, and were greeted with vociferous cheers, while the deep-mouthed cannon that last December rained shot and shell upon Forrest's raiders, now boomed forth their triumphal sounds. In town an incident occurred which, though not down on the programme, afforded no little amusement. It was ascertained by the Provost-Marshal that the identical individual was in town who tore down the dear old

Public Amusements.

The Associate Managers of this city have as yet made no announcement as to the reopening of their establishments. The pecuniary loss entailed upon them by this protracted closing must be very great; but in view of the great national calamity, and sharing fully in the national grief, they bear it silently and patriotically. We regret to observe that the manager of Barnum's Museum does not follow the decorous example of his contemporaries, but announces for to-day the usual dramatic performances, and we are informed that his establishment was open yesterday.

The first two days of next week will undoubtedly be observed by refraining from public amusements. When the remains of the late President are in the city and the national bereavement is again made fresh to us, the public will be in no mind for the show and glitter of the mimic stage. On Wednesday of next week the theatrical season will probably re-open. The Keans will appear that night at the Broadway Theatre, and Mr. Grover will then begin his German opera at the Academy of Music.

Edwin Booth.

The following note from our distinguished landscape painter, Jervis McEntee, has been addressed to us, in the hope that it may contribute to a proper enlightenment of the public mind:

"*To the Editors of the Evening Post:*

"While the sympathy of all the personal friends of Edwin Booth has sustained and comforted him in this his hour of severest trial, there is one important fact which, in justice to him, the public should fully understand, and that is that his first and only vote was for freedom and the Union.

"He was in my studio on the day of the last Presidential election, and expressed a desire to vote, remarking that, although he had never voted before, he felt it to be his duty to do so on this occasion. When I asked him if his name was registered, and explained what was necessary to be done in case it was not, he seemed somewhat loth to undertake what seemed to him an intricate operation, especially as he knew no householder in his district who could substantiate his right to vote. I was anxious, as he was himself, that he should vote, and I told him that I would see to all the preliminaries, get a householder to qualify to his right as an elector, procure his ballots, &c. He was on his way home to dinner, but before we parted I asked him how he wanted to vote. He replied, 'I want to vote the entire Union ticket,' and left with the understanding that we would meet at his house within an hour. I at once set about procuring ballots, both of the Lincoln electoral ticket and the local candidates, and cut from the *Times* a complete list of the candidates, so that he might compare his ballots with it if he chose. On inquiry at the polls, which were held in Nineteenth street, adjoining his house, I found a gentleman, a judge, (whose name has escaped me, but who doubtless remembers the circumstance,) who lived in the district, who knew Mr. Booth, having sat opposite him at table at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and knew him to be a resident of the district. He kindly offered to vouch for him at the polls, whereupon I called for Booth, who came out directly, and we then went together to the polls, where I had the extreme gratification of seeing him cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. After he had voted he thanked me for having overcome what to him seemed insurmountable obstacles in the way of a duty he felt so much satisfaction in having performed.

"To those who know him intimately this explanation is superfluous, but to thousands who only knew him in his public capacity it is of the highest importance that his loyalty should be known. Certainly there could be no higher evidence of it than is contained in this statement.

"Very sincerely, yours,

"JERVIS McENTEE.

"Studio Building, 15 Tenth street, April 18, 1865."

We can ourselves bear witness to the almost boyish exultation with which Mr. Edwin Booth boasted to his friends that he had voted for the first time in his life, and that he had been permitted to vote for Mr. Lincoln, whose private and public character he so earnestly admired.

The following extracts, also from the letters of Edwin Booth, were written in the confidence of private friendship. They might have been greatly multiplied, and they date so far back as to prove that the loyalty of the writer is not a sudden and convenient discovery. They agree with the universal testimony of his friends, that his is a true and ardent nature; that he is thoroughly imbued with the love of his country, and an uncompromising hatred of treason and rebellion.

February 11th, 1861. "I fancy ***** intends to crush the rebellion without shedding blood; God grant he may crush it—at any cost! * * Then the 'Star-Spangled Banner' will be more respected, loved, feared and envied than in days before the fight. * * I hold on to faith in the glorious future of our undivided Union."

November 11th, 1864.—"I voted for Lincoln the other day, the first vote I ever cast; and now, I suppose, I am an American citizen all over, as I have ever been at heart.

March 10th, 1865.—"Yes, our news is indeed glorious. I am happy in it, and glory in it, though a southerner born.

"God grant the end, or rather the beginning, is near at hand! For, when the war ceases, we shall only have begun to live; a nation never to be shaken again; ten times more glorious, a million times fairer than before!"

A Monument to the President.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

It may be premature to speak at this moment upon a topic which will soon claim the attention of the American people in some definite shape—the appropriate resting-place of the remains of our martyred President. Washington rests "alone in his glory" beneath the shade of his own foliage on the banks of the Potomac; Jackson's ashes are in the custody of the state he so much honored, and which will yet honor him through the administration of a man who seems appointed of God, and imbued with the very spirit of the great Unionist, to put the proper seal and condemnation upon treason; and it is certainly not inappropriate that the "friends and neighbors" of Abraham Lincoln, who with tearful eyes on that sad day in February, four years ago, sped him on his difficult but glorious mission with prayers and benedictions, should receive back to their hearthstones his honored remains. This would probably have been his own choice, and no one will have the heart to gainsay it.

But a monument should be reared to the great emancipationist in the capital of the nation, and where can a spot be found so eminently fitting as that upon which he received the blow of the assassin? Let the theatre building be purchased and torn down, and upon its site let a fitting monument be erected which shall mark at once the culmination of accursed treason and the glorious martyrdom of the "wisest and best among our rulers." CIVIS.

Sales of Real Estate.

Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co. sold the following described real estate on Tuesday:

Leases of houses and lots Nos. 292, 293, 294 and 295 South st., and Nos. 577, 579, 581 and 583 Water street	$23,000
Leases of houses and lots Nos. 160, 162, 164 and 166 Monroe street	895
Lease of 1 lot S. E. cor. 1st ave. and 19th st	2,575
Do. adjoining lot on 1st ave., together with buildings thereon	1,450
Lease of lot Nos. 190, 192, 194 and 196 Henry st.	875
Do. 12 lots on S. E. cor. Broome and Tompkins, and S. W. cor. Broome and East streets as per map of sale	5,100
Lot and buildings No. 67 Columbia street	3,725

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Steinway & Sons were awarded a first *prize medal* at the late Great International Exhibition, London, over the two hundred and sixty nine pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition.

The special correspondent of the *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's endorsement by the Jurors is *emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker.*"

Have removed their warerooms to their new Marble Building, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth street, between Union Square and Irving Place, New York.

Second-Hand Safes, in large numbers, (of our own and other's make,) taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale VERY CHEAP. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets,

FOR INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, 571 Broadway, up stairs, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box.

Low Pressure Steam Heating.

BAKER, SMITH & CO., 182 CENTRE STREET.

Shirts! Shirts!! Shirts!!!

Improved Yoke Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Merino and Lambswool Undershirts and Drawers, Scarlet Flannel Undershirts and Drawers for rheumatics, Shaker Knit Half Hose, three and four-ply Linen Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds, rich Scarfs and Neck Ties, Umbrellas, &c., wholesale and retail, by

GEO. M. TRACY, Agt., No. 101 William st., N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-Hole Machine No. 625 Broadway, New York.

Insurance Scrip

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ATLANTIC WANTED.

GEO. E. COOK, 148 Pearl street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

And HAIR PRESERVATIVE are invaluable. They impart the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss and the greatest vitality to the hair. The Dye applied by a corps of the best and most experienced artists in New York.

CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. Also Batchelor's Regenerating EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS for preserving and restoring the hair. Factory 81 Barclay street.

Cristadoro's Wigs, Toupees,

HAIR DYE and HAIR PRESERVATIVE have, for thirty years, been made and applied within a square of the same spot. Nothing but their *unequalled perfection* has given them their world-wide reputation. 6 Astor House.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.—This Bank has been organized under the auspices of the subscribers, the Board of Directors, and Capital Stock, $500,000, being the same as that of the late Seventh Ward Bank, and it is now prepared for business at the Banking House No. 234 Pearl street, corner of Burling Slip.

DIRECTORS:

WALTER BOWNE,	CHAS. H. HARBECK,
AUGUSTUS C. DOWNING,	WILLIAM I. SCHENCK,
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,	ROSS W. WOOD,
RUSSELL BENEDICT,	FRANCIS GROSS,
ALFRED S. FRASER,	JOHN W. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM HALSEY,	SPENCER S. SMITH.

A. S. FRASER, President. G. MONTAGUE, Cashier. ap18 6t

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—The U. S. Sanitary Commission will open in this city, on the first day of May, a "Home" for helpless and disabled U. S. soldiers and sailors, at 45 Grove st., near Bleecker st.

Communications to be addressed to U. S. Sanitary Commission, 823 Broadway, N. Y.

By order of the Standing Committee.

ap17 6t FRANCIS FOWLER, Ass't Sec'y.

PERSONS RESIDING IN NEW York, having large acquaintance, and willing to devote some of their leisure time to the promotion of Life Insurance among their friends, can connect themselves with one of the best companies in the city, with whom liberal arrangements can be made. Address Box 555 N. Y. P. O. mar25 tf

WEBSTER HOUSE, HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, Entirely new furnished, and in every respect one of the most comfortable hotels in Boston.

Terms, $2 a day.

mar1 3m JOB JENNESS & SON, Proprietors.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged Hotel in New England.

feb22 6meod LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

HOWARD HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—On and after April 6, 1865, the price of board will be THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER DAY. The proprietors, convinced that this very low figure cannot rule, have put the price of board at this very low figure. The house has been refurnished and thoroughly repaired throughout, and is in better condition than ever before. ap5 25t*

MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

At a meeting of citizens on the 19th inst. a proposition was made and adopted to erect a suitable monument in or near one of the public squares of this city, commemorative of our late deceased, lamented President, Abraham Lincoln; and with a view to enable the masses of the people—the poor as well as the rich—to participate in such an enduring record of public homage, it was decided that the amount of each individual shall be limited to one dollar. All subscriptions made for this purpose, with the name of each subscriber, will be enclosed, addressed to Timothy G. Churchill, Esq., President of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, Treasurer.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, JOHN E. DEVELIN, JOHN C. HAMILTON.

New York, April 20, 1865. ap21 1w

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College in the city of New York, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, In the midst of universal exultation and gladness at the brilliant successes of the national arms, and at the prospect of the speedy extinction of the existing great rebellion, and of the restoration of union and peace to our distracted country, the nation has been suddenly shocked, and the hearts of the people have been wrung with anguish by the foul assassination of our venerated and beloved Chief Magistrate, and by a simultaneous attempt upon the life of the honored Secretary of State of the United States: therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, that by the death of Abraham Lincoln the American nation has lost a man whose simplicity and purity of character, honesty and tenacity of purpose, pure and disinterested patriotism, and a rare combination of justice and humanity, have made him honored, beloved and revered, and whose career as a magistrate of a free people will render him illustrious wherever free institutions and universal emancipation shall exist, through all ages.

Resolved, That the act by which Abraham Lincoln has been stricken down in the midst of his usefulness, is one which, for fiendish atrocity, is without a parallel in the [illegible]

CONCERT.—THE AMATEUR Charity Concert at Mr. Jerome's Theatre, which was postponed from last Monday evening, will take place TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at the same place. 1t*

LOST.—SUPPOSED TO HAVE been lost between 8th and 3d avenues on the 14th and 6th street cars, about 10 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, April 20, a Memorandum Book in which my name and address was written in full, containing the following papers, of value to the owner only—the public is cautioned against negotiating—viz.: 5 Certificates of the "Paxton Pet. Co." of Pittsburg, Pa.—in name of S. B. McLean—540, 500, 500, 200 and 150 shares each. Also, certificate of 5 shares "Phillips Oil Co." Philadelphia, name of John Ross. Also, one of 25 shares, name of S. B. McLean. Also, certificate 50 shares "N. Y. and West Virginia Pet. Co."—name of George F. Gilmore.

A liberal reward will be paid the finder on returning the same to my address, or to JEROME & WHIGHAM, 34 Pine street, New York. 1t* S. B. McLEAN, Pittsburg, Pa.

LOST.—TWO CERTIFICATES OF deposit in U. S. Trust Co., payable to Nath. Ross.

No. 13,376, dated April 1, for $10,000
No. 13,386, dated April 8, for 10,000

A reward will be paid any person leaving the same with Messrs. DARLING, ALBERTSON & ROSE, 33 Pearl st. New Certificates have been applied for. ap21 2t*

OFFICE OGIMA MINING COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY, ROOM 7—NEW YORK, April 17, 1865.—An assessment of one dollar per share of the capital stock of this Company has been called in, payable on or before MONDAY, May 1st, prox. Interest will be charged on all assessments remaining unpaid after that date. By order of the Board.

ap17,20,21&27 SAMUEL COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 59 EXCHANGE PLACE, corner BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, March 9, 1865.—Chicago and Alton Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lots seventeen bonds, numbered as follows: 8, 357, 329, 519, 413, 15, 217, 168, 101, 379, 511, 415, 151, 254, 221, 412, 19, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall street. L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange Place, Trustees. mar10 T&Ftmay1

THE MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the "Armenia Lead Co" is postponed to take place on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 2½ P. M., at their office, 17 Cedar st, G. FURMAN, Secretary. ap18 3t*

OFFICE OF MINESOTA MINING Co., No. 12 PINE ST.—NEW YORK, April 6th, 1865.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a resolution of Stockholders passed at their annual meeting held the 15th ult., and by resolution of the Board of Directors, passed the 5th inst., an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been levied upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on the 20th inst., with interest thereafter.

The transfer books will close on the 19th inst., after which no transfer of stock will be made on which assessments are unpaid.

ap7 2aw5t SAMUEL M. POND, Treasurer.

OFFICE FLINT STEEL RIVER MINING CO., 157 Broadway, N. Y., March 24th, 1865.—NOTICE.—Pursuant to section 11 of the general mining laws of the State of Michigan, the following described stock in the FLINT STEEL RIVER MINING COMPANY will be sold at public auction (for non-payment of assessments), by order of the Directors, at the Company's Office, 157 Broadway, N.Y., on FRIDAY, April 28th, 1865, at noon: Certificate No. 740, for 2 shs Certificate No. 880, for 121 shs; [illegible]

mar24 30t F. K. McCULLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FLINT STEEL RIVER MINING COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, APRIL 5, 1865.—NOTICE is hereby given that an Assessment of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Capital Stock of the FLINT STEEL RIVER MINING COMPANY has this day been called in by order of the Board of Directors, payable on or before the 5th day of May, next ensuing, at the office of the Company, as above; and all assessments remaining unpaid at the latter date, will be charged with interest, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The Transfer Book will be closed on the 5th day of May, after which no stock will be transferred unless the Assessment shall have been paid.

ap10 10t F. K. McCULLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Phenix Fire Ins. Co., held at their office on the Evening of Feb. 11th, 1865, it was unanimously resolved that it was deemed expedient to increase the capital stock of the company from five hundred thousand dollars to one million dollars. The stockholders of the company are hereby notified that the consent and subscription papers are now ready for their signatures at the Brooklyn Office, No. 1 Court st., and at the N. Y. Office No. 159 Broadway. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary. Feb'y 21st 1865. feb21 tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 11th, 1865.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Seventh Ward National Bank of New York," in the city of New York, in the county of New York, and state of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Seventh Ward National Bank of New York," in the city of New York, in the county of New York, and state of New York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this eleventh day of April, 1865.

[SEAL] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 998. ap12 60t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 17, 1865.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK," in the city of New York, in the county of New York and state of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

The office of Comptroller of the Currency being vacant now, therefore, I, Samuel T. Howard Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK," in the city of New York, in the county of New York and state of New York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this seventeenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency. (No. 905) mar20 6t

NEW YORK COUNTY BANK—NEW YORK, March 21, 1865.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, it was resolved (the consent of more than ⅔ of the stockholders having been obtained) to organize said bank under the laws of the United States as a National Association, and in conformity with the requirements of the act, entitled an act enabling the banks of this state to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States, passed by the legislature, 9th of March, 1865, notice is hereby given that the New York County Bank has resolved to become a National Association under the laws of the United States.

mar23 30t ISAAC G. OGDEN, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, March 21, 1865.—The owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of the Mechanics' Banking Association, having in writing authorized the directors of said bank to convert the same into a National Association, under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of such authority, and in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act enabling the banks of this state to become associations, for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed March 9th, 1865, at a said bank has this day decided and determined to become a national institution under the title of "The National Mechanics' Banking Association of New York." F. CHANDLER, Cashier. ap 26 8t

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, APRIL 5, 1865.—The owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Exchange Bank in the city of New York having, in writing, authorized the Directors of said Bank to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by the pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Bank this day held, it was voted and resolved to take such change in pursuance of such authority and in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act enabling banks of this state to become associations for the [illegible]

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION.—OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., 16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, April 18, 1865.—At an election for eight Trustees of the 1st class, held this day at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,	REUBEN WITHERS,
JAMES M. WATERBURY,	FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
RICH'D M. BLATCHFORD,	FREDERIC DE PEYSTER,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY F. VAIL.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, ROBERT S. HONE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

ap18 2w D. F. CORRY, Secretary.

OFFICE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, NEW YORK, April 13, 1865.—At an election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, held on the 12th instant, the following gentlemen were elected, viz.:

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,	GEORGE O'DYKE,
MONTAGNIE WARD,	WILSON G. HUNT,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS,	EBEN SUTTON,
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,	ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
EDWIN C. TOFTS, Boston,	JOHN L. HASBROUCK,
JAMES R. GLISH,	ISAAC SEYMOUR,
JOHN GIBNEY,	JOHN ARMSTRONG,
CHARLES DENISON,	GEO. S. SATTERLEE,
A. M. C. SMITH,	JAMES A. SIMPSON,
FRANCIS LELAND,	EDWARD SATTERLEE,
A. L. SAYRE,	B. H. VAN AUKEN,
ELIAS G. BROWN,	RICHARD S. PALMER,
DEXTER A. HAWKINS,	E. F. FABBRI,
JAMES ODWELL,	ENOCH CHAMBERLAIN,
THOMAS P. WAY,	LLOYD L. BRITTON,
CHARLES B. CHURCHILL,	GEO. F. CODINGTON, JR.,
THEO. B. WOOLSEY,	EDWARD OTHOUT,
CHARLES M. CATLIN,	JOHN DE RUYTER,
WM. H. LEE,	GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
DAN'L C. BLODGETT,	WM. S. OPLYKE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. J. B. ARTHUR, Secretary. ap15 10t

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, April 13, 1865.—At an election for directors of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.:

GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
JAMES BOWEN,	WM. OOTHOUT,
SAMUEL A. SAWYER,	E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,	FREDK. H. WOLCOTT,
ALBERT G. LEE,	H. C. BEACH,
PHILIP R. KEARNEY,	GEO. S. SATTERLEE,
HENRY OOTHOUT,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
HENRY WESTON,	ROBERT LANE,
AUGUSTUS F. MASTERS,	VAN DUSEN MAIRS,
EDWARD PIERSON,	HUGH T. DICKEY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Geo. C. Satterlee was unanimously re-elected President, and Henry Weston, Vice-President.

ap15 10t WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, April 11, 1865.—At the annual election, held 6th instant, for sixteen Directors, constituting the second class, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:

ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LEWIS F. BATTELLE,
BENJ. W. BONNEY,	JERE. C. GARTHWAITE,
JOHN CASWELL,	ROBERT S. BUCKELL,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,	WM. H. BOGERT, JR.,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	JOHN G. VOSE,
HENRY SWIFT,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
MATTHEW MITCHELL,	ROBERT BOWNE,
DAVID A. WOOD,	NEWEL C. HALL.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CLAYTON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice-President.

ap11 2w W. A. BREWER, JR., Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 68 Wall street, on the 12th ulto., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. F. Palmer,	Asa R. Ward,	Henry Baylis,
Rufus L. Lord,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Rich'd Mortimer,
Thos Barron,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Wm. W. DeForest,
Rich'd Tighe,	Jas. Colles,	Jas. B. Johnston,
Henry Eyworth,	John Caswell,	Rich'd H. Bowne,
Sidney Mason,	L. S. Suarez,	Edw'd J. Woolsey,
E. D. Morgan,	John Steward,	Peter Cooper.

At a meeting of the Board, held the same day, WM. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. New York, April 13th, 1865.

ap14 1m ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 730 Broadway, New York, April 21, 1865.—The annual election for directors and inspectors of election of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, May the 1st, 1865. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

ap21 tmy2 SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY, 35 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, April 20th, 1865.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at their office TUESDAY, the 2d day of May next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary. ap21 10t*

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, (LATE OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.)—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking house, corner of Front and Pine streets, on MONDAY, the first day of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier. April 18. ap21 2wsod

NOTICE.—AT THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Minesota Mining Co., held on the 15th ult., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: JOSEPH RUDD, President, JAMES STOKES, URIAH HENDRICKS, (in place of Wm. Preston, resigned), ALBERT G. LEE, WM. F. BUCKLEY and JAS. C. BARRIOTT. SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary. ap7 2aw5t

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the first day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22d until the morning of May 2d.

ap17tmy1 WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

COPPER CREEK MINING COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, Room 26.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Company and ELECTION for OFFICERS for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, May 1, 1865. Polls open from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M. DAVID B. TURNER, Prest. THOS. B. LAWSON, Secretary. ap21 *13*

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, April 8, 1865.—The ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, NO. 7 NASSAU STREET, ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF MAY NEXT.

The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer. ap10td

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Bates & Baxter Gold Mining Company, for election of Trustees and Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, 98 Gold street, on WEDNESDAY, April 19th.

Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

ap10 9t* THOMAS SMULL, President.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL MINING COMPANY, 111 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK, April 3 1865.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 18. The polls will be open between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. F. W. POTTER, Secretary. ap10 9t

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GRAPHITE CO., 115 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK, April 8th, 1865.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Graphite Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 19th.

The polls will be open between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. F. W. POTTER, Secretary. ap10 9t

OFFICE OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1865.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's office in Bordentown on FRIDAY, 28th of April, 1865, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. SAM'L J. BAYARD, Sec. of C. & A. RR. and Trans. Co. ap4 18t

BOOK NOTICES.

HARPER & BROTHERS

Have just published, from early proof-sheets, by exclusive arrangement, an elegant Library Edition (accompanied by the Atlas), on Superfine Calendered Paper, 8vo, Cloth, $3 50.

First Volume of the

HISTORY OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

BY HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY

FINE ARTS

"GOOD MORNING," BY E. D. PALMER.

"ELAINE," BY LAUNT THOMPSON.

New pictures by WHITTREDGE, GIFFORD, SHATTUCK, NELSON, WEIR, BEARD, MARTIN, LAMBDIN. Also a fine collection of foreign oil and water color paintings by Frere, Hassan, Fichel, Meyer of Bremen, Duverger, Tissot, Giraoet, Schenck, Chaplin, Koek-Koek, Guillemin, &c., &c., on exhibition at S. P. AVERY'S Art Agency, 694 Broadway, corner of 4th street.

THE BON-TON PATENT Flexible Spring Skirt.

THIS INVENTION ENTIRELY DISPENSES WITH the old and disagreeable manner of fastening by Gum, Glue and Rivets, and consists of a NEW and USEFUL manner of securing the TAPES and WIRES together by means of a BRAID passing UNDER and THROUGH the TAPE and THROUGH and AROUND the covering of the WIRE, thereby forming a KNOT, rendering it the most Perfect Fastening yet discovered.

For sale in all sizes by

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth Street.

THE NEWEST AND BEST.

THE BON-TON PATENT FLEXIBLE SPRING SKIRT.

THE WIRE USED IS MADE FROM THE BEST REFINED WATCH SPRING STEEL, and by the peculiar manner of rolling produces the necessary FLEXIBILITY without sacrificing any of the strength which it is well known a SINGLE BAR has over a plurality of bars covering the SAME SURFACE.

For sale in all sizes by

A. T STEWART & CO, Broadway and Tenth Street.

RICHARDS & COLLINS, 42 and 44 Murray Street,

OFFER FOR SALE, AT LOW PRICES,

Satinets and Meltons,
Kentucky Jeans,
Black Doeskins,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Cloths and Beavers,
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Flannels, Rob Roys, &c.

TRACY, IRWIN & CO, Importers and Jobbers, *NO. 400 BROADWAY,* CORNER OF WALKER STREET,

Are receiving daily, and offer for sale by the PIECE or PACKAGE, a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS,

COMPRISING

Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Flannels, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Drills, Tickings, Jaconets, Crash, &c., &c.

THEIR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

Embraces a great variety, including always THE LATEST AND NEATEST STYLES OF PRINTS AND DELAINES.

Also, a splendid stock of HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS.

BRITISH DRY GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

WILLIAM CONNAH (LATE JOSEPH CONNAH,) *74 Duane Street,*

HAS NOW IN STORE AND ARRIVING

A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

BANG-UP CORDS,
CORDUROYS,
MOLESKINS,
VELVETEENS,
TABBY VELVETS,

BUNTINGS—Red, White and Blue

COTTON YARNS.

Worsted Yarns,

SILK AND UNION GALLOONS,

Worsted Bindings and Shade Lines,

SPUN SILKS.

ALSO,

TRAM, ORGANZINE,

and Spun Silk on Spools, &c.,

TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF HIS FRIENDS AND THE TRADE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. JACKSON. No 551 Broadway, begs to inform the public that he has on hand an immense stock of goods, suitable for DRAPERY, consisting of Black Alpacas, Crapes, Cambrics, Lawns, Book Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Paper Cambrics, &c. &c. Badges in great variety. Prices reasonable.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts., opposite Tiffany & Co's.

FROTHINGHAM & BAYLIS, 80 SOUTH STREET,

ALMY, HOBART & CO, Commission Merchants,

85 Leonard St. . NEW YORK,
38 Franklin St. . . BOSTON,

AGENTS FOR THE

WAMSUTTA MILLS' Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

WATERLOO WOOLEN CO.'S Shawls, Cloakings and Balmorals.

ALSO,

For Shaw Manuf'g Co.'s Doeskins, Rochester Sheep's Grays, Blue Mixed Flannels, Feltings in great variety, Black Beavers, Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, &c.

Per Steamers "Pennsylvania" and "City of Baltimore."

ONE HUNDRED CASES DRESS GOODS,

COMPRISING THE NEWEST THINGS FROM MANCHESTER AND BRADFORD.

Fairchild & Fanshawe, NO. 146 DUANE STREET.

SPRING TRADE.

CARPETINGS.

AT WHOLESALE.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

OF EVERYTHING IN THE *CARPET LINE*

ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF THE City and Country Trade.

L. EDGERTON, No. 79 and 81 Worth Street.

1865. SPRING. 1865.

RUMSEY & McCAFFRY, *390 BROADWAY,*

HAVE NOW IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF

Hosiery,
White Goods,
Linens,
Cloths,
Dress Goods, &c., &c.

Having reduced the above to GOLD VALUE, merchants are respectfully invited to examine the same before purchasing.

BRITISH GOODS. Spring Import, 1865.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AND BEING ADDED TO BY [illegible]

Printed Lawns,
Black Lawns,
Black and White Lawns,
Chocolate Lawns,
Chocolate and White Lawns,
Printed Organdies,
Ginghams,
Chambrays,
Melanges,
Orientals,

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

RICHARD WARREN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF French and British Dry Goods,

INCLUDING

LUPIN'S CELEBRATED SUMMER FABRICS, MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, &c.

BENKARD & HUTTON WILL SELL THROUGH TOWNSEND, MONTANT & CO., ON Wednesday, April 26 and Thursday April 27, IN THEIR OWN STORE, NO. 144 DUANE STREET, *AT FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT,*

The following desirable goods of recent importation:

FRENCH GOODS.

5,000 Pieces of WORSTED FABRICS, consisting of Black and Colored MOUSSELINE DE LAINE, BOMBAZINES, TAMISE, CHALLYS, CREPE MARRETZ, BAREGES, POPELINES, &c., &c.

ALSO, 2,000 Pieces British Dress Goods,

ALSO, Merchant Tailors' Goods, Consisting of COATINGS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, DRAP D'ETE, &c.

Also, 600 Pieces Silks, Also, 12,000 Shawls.

As this Sale will comprise the whole of certain very desirable articles, owing to a very reduced importation, no better opportunity will be offered again to dealers this season.

BENKARD & HUTTON, 144 Duane street.

JOHN A. CURTIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Fresh Canton Mattings, CARPETINGS, &c.

HAGGERTY & CO. WILL SELL *On Saturday, April 22, 1865,* AT 11 O'CLOCK, At their Salesrooms, 279 and 281 Broadway, *ON THREE MONTHS' CREDIT,*

250 ROLLS 4-4 WHITE MANHING, TIP TOP, and China Matting, of the importation of

B. F. WHITE, of Boston, JUST LANDED, PER MAGENTA.

ALSO, 1000 Rolls 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 White and Red COWQUA and MANHING MATTINGS.

ALSO, An Invoice 3-4, 4-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 CALCUTTA AND COCOA MATTING.

ALSO, 375 Pieces 4-4 INGRAIN, VENETIAN and COTTAGE CARPETS.

ALSO, An Assortment of JOHN CROSLEY & SONS' Velvet and Tapestry Rugs. Under Inspection of the Port Wardens, damaged on the Voyage of Importation, 600 Rolls 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 WHITE and RED CHECKED MANHING and AYOKE MATTINGS.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

6,000 Bales of Upland Cotton

WILL BE SOLD UNDER DIRECTION OF SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT, ON *THURSDAY, May 4, 1865,* AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M., AT THE Exchange Salesrooms, 111 Broadway.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO., three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready on the 26th inst., at EASTON & CO.'S, and at the Custom House. ap18 td

United States Marshal's Sale

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDER OF SALE TO me directed by Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on

Friday, April 28th, at Noon, On board thereof,

The Prize Steamer Ruby,

Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

Cards for examination at the office of Bennet & Brown 115 Wall street.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. MARSHAL SOUTHERN DISTRICT FLORIDA. ap21 td

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL At their Salesroom, No. 36 Pine St., ON *THURSDAY, April 27th,* AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON. BY ORDER OF Simeon Draper, U. S Cotton Agent, 1,000 BALES Memphis and New Orleans Cotton.

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled, and [illegible]

done, but in vindication of the good that is to come.

Mr. Johnson is an old and thorough-going democrat, trained in the perfect conviction of the right of the people to express their political sentiments. He will tolerate and uphold the largest latitude of discussion, and permit even the license of freedom, lest, in the effort to suppress the abuse, the glorious right itself should be injured. But like all wise statesmen and good citizens, he knows that the most unlimited discussion is one thing, and taking up arms to enforce one's opinions is another. So long as the southern politicians confined their hostility to the government to debates and conventions, and newspapers and speeches, they were in the line of republican duty; but when they changed ballots into bullets, speeches into swords, without provocation or grievance, they became criminals. As criminals they are liable to the penalty of the laws they have violated, or to such a lenient relaxation of them alone as the future safety of the nation may warrant. Assurances of this kind from the President relieve the apprehensions of the people, satisfy the public conscience, and promise a speedy as well as effective settlement of all difficulties.

Mr. Johnson has the finest opportunity for making a great renown that was ever opened to a public man. At the close of a great civil war, when the wounds still bleed, but are only gaping to be healed; when the errors committed in the exigency and heat of passion are to be corrected; when the republic is to be returned to its old forms and reanimated by its old spirit; when all the more partisan bias and rancor of the past is to be appeased, and public opinion left to form it[illegible] the new issues of the time; when a vast [illegible] self on th[illegible] sentiment is mass of *discontented or hostile* [illegible]ation *to be conciliated, and the unity of the* [illegible] *restored, not in form only but in* [illegible]*timent*; when the world is to be shown how the democratic system *is no less equal to the wisdom of a sound reconstruction than it is to the energy of an effective war*: in these difficult and trying but most momentous circumstances, he is called to do the grand work. His lamented predecessor, embalmed in all hearts by the manner of his death, as well as admired by all for the manner of his life, substantially finished the conduct of hostilities. To him is committed the return to peace. It is in some respects a more arduous task; and yet, in Mr. Johnson's peculiar position as a new man, as a man of southern derivation, as a democrat of the strictest sort, it may prove an easy task. Let him adopt the noble words of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural as his motto and the nation will heartily approve: "With malice toward none, with charity for "all, with firmness in the right, as God gives "us to see the right, let us strive on to finish "the work we are in, to bind up the nation's "wounds, to care for him who shall have borne "the battle and for his widow and his or- "phans, and to do all which may achieve and "cherish a just and lasting peace among our- "selves and with all nations."

GENERAL LEE.

Those persons who fondly and foolishly fancied that General Robert E. Lee was a character higher and nobler and more sensible than his master Davis, will have been undeceived by the tenor of his farewell letter to the army which he surrendered to General Grant.

It was reported by some of the journals, and believed by some credulous minds, that Lee had seen the futility of further fighting, and was ready now to return to good citizenship and forswear rebellion. There was, until a week ago, a desire with some to condone treason and the desertion of his flag, in this person, and to forgive his offences.

But the letter in question shows him as bitter and graceless a traitor as Davis himself. He congratulates the rebel soldiery that their conduct has "endeared them to their countrymen," and he bids them farewell "with increasing admiration of their constancy and *devotion to their country*," and bids them take with them "the satisfaction that proceeds from the consequences of *duty faithfully performed*."

With this slap in the face to loyal soldiers, General Robert E. Lee retires from the field, as unrepentant and as foolishly defiant a rebel as his master Davis. To admire bravery, even if exerted in a bad cause, is natural and allowable; but this rebel general, this deserter from the old flag, who ran away with a lie in his mouth, and entered the general service of the Confederate army when he had promised his sister to serve only his state—this person cannot refrain, even when he has given up the contest as hopeless, to blurt out his treason, and to use his influence over the army which he had surrendered, to rouse them to new rebellion and justify future insurrections. If any loyal man began latterly, on false reports, to think well of this Lee, he has now, in the letter from which we have quoted, the materials for a revision of his judgment.

But why should we think better of Lee than of Davis, or Benjamin, or Hunter? What has he done for us, or omitted to do against us, which makes him a better man than his base coadjutors? It is urged in his favor, by his friends, that he was the tool of Davis and the other Confederate leaders—but he was a most willing tool. In 1861 he was serving on the staff of the General-in-Chief of the United States army; he had peculiar opportunities, by his position, to learn all the plans of his commander, and the resources of the army. He remained long enough to get the fullest information, and then he deserted to the enemies of his country, and carried with him his valuable knowledge of the plans and intentions of the government he had left. Certainly this treachery of Lee was as base and mean as that of any man in this rebellion. That he deserted his flag with pretences of the profoundest grief, and betrayed his country with Pecksniffian sighs and groans, does not, we imagine, raise him in the opinion of honorable men and women.

Nor let us forget that this General Lee, so influential in the South that his suggestions were of greater effect than Davis's commands—this Lee who had only to say what he wanted and it was done, had his headquarters within sight of the horrible prison of Belle Isle, where brave Union soldiers, *his* prison-

ber of the Cabinet, against whom there are strong and especial prejudices at the South, ought to retire, in order to give Mr. Johnson a chance to open the way for reconciliation and the return of good feeling. What do our readers suppose was the very courteous reply to the suggestion? Why, that the writer "was trying to complete the plot of the assassins, by breaking up the cabinet," &c. In other words, that no one could advise a change in the actual administration, without putting himself in the same category with Wilkes Booth and his associates. Violence, quotha! What would you have after that?

A MONUMENT PROPOSED, IN THIS CITY, TO MR. LINCOLN.

An advertisement in another column gives notice of the intention of the citizens of New York to raise a monument, in some one of the public squares, to Abraham Lincoln. This movement is one of citizens of all parties; it is headed by John T. Hoffman, Recorder of the city, John E. Develin, Corporation Counsel, Charles H. Marshall, Peter Cooper, John C. Hamilton, and other prominent citizens.

Subscriptions are limited to one dollar, and thus any citizen who wishes may contribute to the raising of this monument. Mr. T. G. Churchill, 161 Broadway, will receive subscriptions.

YESTERDAY.

When it became known that the Governor would not recall his proclamation appointing Thursday as a day of fasting and prayer in this state, the people determined upon a general observance of it. Business down town was entirely stopped; and after noon even up town the shops were closed. The day was observed as a close holiday, both here and in Brooklyn.

Turning the Tables.

A correspondent writes us from Murfreesboro', Tennessee, giving some account of the reception there of the news of Lee's surrender:

"*The news of Grant's recent* victories and the [illegible]*der of Lee was a source of great* jubilation [illegible] *troops stationed here*, and also to the [illegible] *whites and* many [illegible] loyal negroes. The tidings were [illegible]nounced to each regiment by the commanding general in person, and were greeted with vociferous cheers, while the deep-mouthed cannon that last December rained shot and shell upon Forrest's raiders, now boomed forth their triumphal sounds. In town an incident occurred which, though not down on the programme, afforded no little amusement. It was ascertained by the Provost-Marshal that the identical individual was in town who tore down the dear old stars and stripes and raised the first rebel rag that flouted the air of Murfreesboro'; and the consent of General Van Cleve was obtained, and the illustrious secessionist was respectfully requested to proceed to the court-house—long occupied as a guard-house—and raise the old flag upon its dome.

"He at first declined, but after a little persuasion on the part of the provost guard, he mounted the dome, and, lifting his hat very gracefully, hauled up the flag, and then prepared to descend, but the provost-marshal preferred that he should defer his exit from the scene for a while, that the public might gaze their fill at him. And so he stood for about half an hour, leaning against the staff of the banner he had three or four years since dishonored and traitorously trailed in the dust. Of course, the town turned out to see this mild act of retributive justice, all save those persistent rebels who intend 'to die in the last ditch,' but whose curiosity was strong enough, nevertheless, to allow them to peer out from behind closed blinds, like the 'peeping Toms' of a former age at the Lady Godiva. Meanwhile the church bells rang, and besides the thunder of the cannon at the fortress, the distant 'thug' of guns at Nashville and Tullahoma could be heard quite distinctly."

Mr. Lincoln's Opinion of Johnson.

On the day before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention, Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, a delegate to that body and subsequently a most efficient member of the Republican National Executive Committee, waited upon Mr. Lincoln and solicited an expression of his preference as to the Vice-Presidential candidate to be nominated by that Convention. The President, while declaring that he could not be expected to avow any distinct preference for any of the gentlemen named in that connection, referred frankly to the merits of each, including Messrs. Dickinson and Hamlin, and dwelt especially upon the claims of Andrew Johnson, whom he characterized as eminently a man for the times—capable, honest, and of inflexible loyalty and indomitable will, whose selection for Vice-President would afford him (Mr. Lincoln) supreme satisfaction. Mr. Ward left the President with the strong conviction that no man in the country possessed his esteem and confidence more entirely than Mr. Johnson.

At a subsequent interview, on the 6th of March, the President reiterated all he had previously said in Mr. Johnson's praise, remarking that the country owed him a debt of gratitude for his unshrinking sacrifice and heroic labors in its behalf, which could never be paid. He still felt that he had in the new Vice-President one whose aid would be of inestimable value in the work before him. No man, he said, had a right to judge Andrew Johnson in any respect who had not suffered as much and done as much as he had for the nation's sake.

A Democrat's Opinion of President Johnson.

During the religious services in the Sands Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the preacher, Mr. Fletcher, requested Mr. M. F. Odell, lately member of Congress from Kings county, and a leading member of the church, to speak to the congregation concerning the character of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Odell, though a democrat, was for nearly four years in intimate friendly relations with Mr. Lincoln, and he spoke with deep feeling of the kindness of heart, the nobility of character, and the pure patriotism of the murdered President. At the close of his remarks he spoke of Andrew Johnson, saying: "For eight months Mr. Johnson and I served on a Congressional committee together: during that long period I saw him every day, and at all hours of the day, and came to know him very intimately. In all that time I never noticed in his conduct anything wrong or improper; my judgment of the man, formed upon this close intimacy, was then that he is an able, capable, upright man, with a sound and statesmanlike intellect."

Mr. Odell's position in the community gives particular value to this testimony. The Congressional committee upon which Mr. Johnson and Mr. Odell served together was that on the Conduct of the War—one of the most laborious and important in Congress; and the members of the committee met every day during the session, and frequently travelled together on public business.

The Surrender of Lee.—The following is the official account of the number of men and arms surrendered by Lee: Paroled prisoners, 26,115; small arms, 15,918; Cannon, 159; colors, 71.

than is contained in this statement.

"Very sincerely, yours,
"JERVIS MCENTEE.
"Studio Building, 15 Tenth street, April 18, 1865."

We can ourselves bear witness to the almost boyish exultation with which Mr. Edwin Booth boasted to his friends that he had voted for the first time in his life, and that he had been permitted to vote for Mr. Lincoln, whose private and public character he so earnestly admired.

The following extracts, also from the letters of Edwin Booth, were written in the confidence of private friendship. They might have been greatly multiplied, and they date so far back as to prove that the loyalty of the writer is not a sudden and convenient discovery. They agree with the universal testimony of his friends, that his is a true and ardent nature; that he is thoroughly imbued with the love of his country, and an uncompromising hatred of treason and rebellion.

February 11th, 1861. "I fancy ****** intends to crush the rebellion without shedding blood; God grant he may crush it—at any cost! * * Then the 'Star-Spangled Banner' will be more respected, loved, feared and envied than in days before the fight. * * I hold on to faith in the glorious future of our undivided Union."

November 11th, 1864.—"I voted for Lincoln the other day, the first vote I ever cast; and now, I suppose, I am an American citizen all over, as I have ever been at heart.

March 10th, 1865.—"Yes, our news is indeed glorious. I am happy in it, and glory in it, though a southerner born.

"God grant the end, or rather the beginning, is near at hand! For, when the war ceases, we shall only have begun to live; a nation never to be shaken again; ten times more glorious, a million times fairer than before!"

A Monument to the President.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

It may be premature to speak at this moment upon a topic which will soon claim the attention of the American people in some definite shape—the appropriate resting-place of the remains of our martyred President. Washington rests "alone in his glory" beneath the shade of his own foliage on the banks of the Potomac; Jackson's ashes are in the custody of the state he so much honored, and which will yet honor him through the administration of a man who seems appointed of God, and imbued with the very spirit of the great Unionist, to put the proper seal and condemnation upon treason; and it is *certainly not inappropriate that the "friends and neighbors" of Abraham Lincoln*, who with tearful eyes on that sad day in February, four years ago, sped him on his difficult but glorious mission with prayers and benedictions, should receive back to their hearthstones his honored remains. This would probably have been his own choice, and no one will have the heart to gainsay it.

But a monument should be reared to the great emancipationist in the capital of the nation, and where can a spot be found so eminently fitting as that upon which he received the blow of the assassin? Let the theatre building be purchased and torn down, and upon its site let a fitting monument be erected which shall mark at once the culmination of accursed treason and the glorious martyrdom of the "wisest and best among our rulers."

CIVIS.

A large photographic likeness of Abraham Lincoln has been published by J. Gurney & Son, whose skill in this department is universally acknowledged. The same likeness is published by them in a reduced form and of various sizes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Return of all the Fort Sumter Excursionists.

The Fort Sumter excursionists have all returned. The steamship Suwo-Nada arrived to-day, bringing Rev. H. W. Beecher and family, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, George Thompson, Theodore Tilton, Senator Henry Wilson, Lieutenant-Governor Chas. Anderson and several other gentlemen, besides a number of ladies. The Oceanus arrived here yesterday, and the Arago on Tuesday evening.

The passengers on the Suwo-Nada were among the invited guests who were taken to Charleston harbor on board the Arago, and the Suwo-Nada had been placed at their disposal for a visit down the coast to St. Augustine. On the receipt of the news at Beaufort of the assassination of the President they instantly returned home, arriving in the East River this morning.

The Union League Club House.

The Union League Club House is draped in mourning in a very elaborate, tasteful and patriotic manner. The portico is hung with crape, and inscribed with these words in large black letters: "One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny." All the upper windows are entirely covered with crape, and the sills are thus inscribed:

"JUSTICE," "UNION," "TRUTH,"
"LAW," "ORDER."

The large window over the entrance is covered with the national flag, hanging downward, and surmounted by a large gilt star. The windows on either side are also covered with flags, each surmounted by the word "Lincoln" in festoons of white.

The ends of the building are hung with crape, which is carried from the portico to the roof. The cornice is festooned with crape; and gilt stars are placed at intervals along the roof and at the ends of the house, giving a fine effect to the draping.

Several flags are also displayed from the building. Two of them trimmed in black, and with folds tied to the staffs, are on the ends of the portico; while long streamers and another flag in mourning are suspended from the roof. The great flag of the Club House, bordered with crape, and floating at half-mast, completes the unusual and exceedingly effective draping of this building.

A Mournful Device.

Not the least suggestive of the numerous emblems representing the grief of our citizens, was shown, on Wednesday and Thursday, in front of the entrance to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was the great clock that has been going from the period when the building was erected, but now motionless, and its hands indicating the time when the President expired—twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock.

A Significant Inscription.

One of the most significant of the inscriptions which attracted great attention on Wednesday, was the following, in neat letters on a large frame suspended from the new edifice at the corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane:

"Show me a man who makes war on the government, and fires on its vessels, and I will show you a traitor."
"If I were President of the United States I would have all such arrested, and when tried and convicted, by the Eternal God, I would have them hung."—ANDREW JOHNSON, March 2, 1861.

An Easter Offering.

Five years ago, St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church for Deaf Mutes was in debt to the amount of seventy thousand dollars. Through the exertions of the rector, Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, and his friends, this immense debt has been gradually reduced, until it was last week somewhere about three thousand dollars. On Sunday night, at the Easter service, a special collection was taken up. While the choir—aided by the members of the Mendelssohn Union, with Mr. Bergé as conductor—sang the Hallelujah Chorus, the money collected was counted, and Mr. Gallaudet announced that it covered the remaining indebtedness, and that the church was now free from debt. The choir and congregation then united in singing the old *Te Deum*—that generally known as Jackson's, in F.

Wife Murder.

Henry Healy, a laborer, residing at No. 80 South street, killed his wife yesterday with a pocket-knife. A quarrel had taken place between them, the wife not having prepared his dinner to his satisfaction.

Sad Accident.

Lieutenant Cantwell, a recent graduate of West Point Military Academy, was accidentally killed at Fort Richmond on Tuesday afternoon, by the firing of a charge of bird shot into his body.

Suicide.

Charles Johnson, a butcher, of No. 187 East Forty-fifth street, cut his throat with a razor on Wednesday night. He was twenty-seven years of age, and is supposed to have been insane.

DIRECTORS:
WALTER BOWNE, CHAS. H. HARBECK,
AUGUSTUS C. DOWNING, WILLIAM I. SCHENCK,
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST, ROSS W. WOOD,
RUSSELL BENEDICT, FRANCIS GROSS,
ALFRED S. FRASER, JOHN W. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM HALSEY, SPENCER H. SMITH.
A. S. FRASER, President.
ap18 6t G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—The U. S. Sanitary Commission will open in this city, on the first day of May, a "Home" for helpless and disabled U. S. soldiers and sailors, at 45 Grove st., near Bleecker st.
Communications to be addressed to U. S. Sanitary Commission, 823 Broadway, N. Y.
By order of the Standing Committee,
ap17 6t FRANCIS FOWLER, Ass't Sec'y.

PERSONS RESIDING IN NEW York, having large acquaintance, and willing to devote some of their leisure time to the promotion of Life Insurance among their friends, can connect themselves with one of the best companies in the city, with whom liberal arrangements can be made. Address Box 555 N. Y. P. O. mar25 tf

WEBSTER HOUSE, HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.
Entirely new furnished, and in every respect one of the most comfortable hotels in Boston.
Terms, $2 a day.
mar1 3m JOB JENNESS & SON, Proprietors.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, HANOVER STREET, BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged Hotel in New England.
feb22 6meod LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

HOWARD HOTEL, BROADWAY, New York.—On and after April 6, 1865, the price of board will be THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER DAY. The proprietors, convinced that high prices cannot rule, have put the price of board at this very low figure. The house has been refurnished and thoroughly repaired throughout, and is in better condition than ever before. ap8 25t*

MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
At a meeting of citizens on the 19th inst. a proposition was made and adopted to erect a suitable monument in or near one of the public squares of this city, commemorative of our late deceased, lamented President, Abraham Lincoln; and with a view to enable the masses of the people—the poor as well as the rich—to participate in such an enduring expression of public homage, it was decided that the subscription of each individual be limited to one dollar. All subscriptions made for this purpose, with the name of each subscriber, will be enclosed, addressed to Timothy G. Churchill, Esq., President of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, Treasurer.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
JOHN C. HAMILTON.
New York, April 20, 1865. ap21 1w

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—AT A [illegible] College in the city of New York, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the following resolutions were passed:
Whereas, In the midst of universal exultation and gladness at the brilliant successes of the national arms, and at the prospect of the speedy extinction of the existing great rebellion, and of the restoration of union and peace to our distracted country, the nation has been suddenly shocked, and the hearts of the people have been wrung with anguish by the foul assassination of our venerated and beloved Chief Magistrate, and by a simultaneous attempt upon the life of the honored Secretary of State of the United States: therefore, be it
Resolved, By the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, that by the death of Abraham Lincoln the American nation has lost a man whose simplicity and native energy of character, honesty and tenacity of purpose, pure and disinterested patriotism, and a rare combination of justice and humanity, made him honored, beloved and revered, and whose career as a magistrate of a free people will render him illustrious wherever free institutions and universal emancipation shall exist, through all ages.
Resolved, That the act by which Abraham Lincoln has been stricken down in the midst of his usefulness, is one which, for fiendish atrocity, is without a parallel in the annals of history, and which stamps its author, its instigators, and all who approve the crime or shelter the criminal, as deserving the detestation and abhorrence of all mankind, to the latest generations.
Resolved, That a like abhorrence and execration must pursue the wretch who aimed the assassin's dagger at the heart of William H. Seward, as he lay helpless upon a bed of suffering, and who only desisted from his dastardly attack when he supposed that his diabolical purpose had been accomplished.
Resolved, That this board recognise in these acts of stupendous and unprecedented malignity, only the legitimate manifestations of that spirit of hostility to all law, human or divine, which originally prompted, and has since continued to sustain the nefarious attempt upon the life of the nation, which for four years has made our once happy land a scene of such horror as the world has never before witnessed.
Resolved, That a cause identified in its inception by the avowals of its own supporters, with the perpetuation of the cruellest form of human bondage, which has employed in its support practices so shocking to humanity and so abhorrent to every precept of religion, as to partake rather of the ferocity of wild beasts and savages than of the spirit of an enlightened Christian civilization—practices such as the deliberate starvation of prisoners of war, the brutal massacre of prostrate garrisons, the sacrilegious desecration of the remains of the dead, the persecution, torture and murder of unhappy recusants, and the inhuman hunting down with bloodhounds of miserable refugees; and which, finally, sends into the heart of our populous towns and into our national capital the midnight incendiary with his torch, and the dastardly assassin with his knife, is one which cannot much longer continue to receive the countenance or encouragement of any people which calls itself Christian, but must compel all good men and all good governments everywhere to make common cause against its maintainers and abettors, as common scourges of mankind and enemies of the human race.
Resolved, That this board tenders its most respectful sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family of the lamented Chief Magistrate, assuring them that the terrible calamity which has deprived them of their natural protector and support, has only the more endeared them to the hearts of the American people, and has entitled them to receive, and made it sure that they shall receive every tender care and every generous provision in the power of a great and magnanimous nation to afford, to soften to them the bitterness of their affliction.
Resolved, That this body extend also a sympathy equally sincere, to the suffering Secretary of State, preserved as by a miracle from death at the assassin's hands; and to his family, outraged by this demoniac violence, and soon probably to be shrouded in mourning for the loss of one of its cherished members, fallen a victim to his filial devotion; and earnestly trusts and prays that God in his mercy may soon restore to renewed strength and usefulness this tried and faithful public servant, that he may continue long in the future, as he has done in the past, by his sagacity and wisdom to guide our Ship of State safely among the perils to which, in the present trying time, the complications of diplomacy are continually exposing it.
Resolved, That the fiendish ferocity which has marked the conduct of the people of the insurgent states throughout the progress of this nefarious attempt to subvert the foundations of the government and to extinguish popular liberty upon the American continent, is, in the opinion of this board, but the natural and necessary fruit of that half barbarous social system which boasts, as its distinguishing feature and chief corner-stone, the hopeless enslavement of a weak and helpless race of human beings; and that if, upon this subject, any difference of opinion among loyal men has heretofore existed, this crowning act of deliberate, premeditated, malignant atrocity, must from this hour henceforth unite all sensible men, all good citizens, all honest patriots, and all sincere Christians, in the fixed and unalterable determination to wash out and exterminate from the land every trace of an institution which, after so long disgracing our civilization, and brutalizing large communities of our people, has at length generated crimes at which the whole world must stand amazed, and whose frightful enormity will make them forever fearfully and unapproachably pre-eminent in the annals of human wickedness. 1t

NEW YORK, APRIL 18TH, 1865.—At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day at their office, No. 69 South street, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, Our loved and honored President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has fallen by the hand of an assassin, a martyr to the cause of our country and our laws; and,
Whereas, This crowning act of treason has plunged this whole people into the deepest mourning;
Resolved, That, while acknowledging that the nation's sorrow is too deep for words, we yet feel it due to the long and successful labors, in a just cause, of our noble President, and to his great worth and goodness, to make this public expression of our sense of the loss which we, as a people, have sustained, as well as our respect for his great qualities of heart and mind, and our love for him as a man.
Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning, and that our office be draped in black, for thirty days; and,
Whereas, An attempt has been made to assassinate the Secretary of State and his son;
Resolved, That we offer to Mr. SEWARD our heartfelt sympathies, and earnestly pray for the speedy recovery of himself and son to health and usefulness.
RUSSELL STURGIS, President.
FRANCIS PERKINS, Secretary. 1t

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN.—16TH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—The citizens of the ward, without distinction of party, are invited to attend a special meeting of this Association at No. 245 Eighth avenue, on FRIDAY, April 21st, at 8 o'clock P. M., in memory of President Lincoln.
An address on the Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln will be delivered by Eugene Lawrence, Esq.
Seats reserved for ladies.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, President.
THOMAS LIVEY, Sec'y. 1t*

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE will, on the part of the City Authorities, meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, at 11 A. M., daily, for the purpose of receiving communications from various bodies of our fellow-citizens who may be disposed to take part in the Funeral Obsequies of the late President of the United States.
Alderman JEREMIAH,
Councilman BRINKMAN,
Councilman GREEN,
ap21 3t Conference Committee.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.—THE Mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer E[illegible]BURGH, and for the German States via Bremen, per steamer NEW YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 22d day of April, at 10 A. M., and at the up town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; C and D, 7:45 A. M.; E and F, 7:30 A. M.; G, 7:25 A. M.
1t JAMES KELLY, P.M.

WANTED, BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A gentleman and wife, seeking a pleasant and healthful residence for the summer or longer, would like to know of whatever may be [illegible] on Staten Island. Accommodations in a refined, intelligent private family greatly preferred. Please address, with fullest particulars, C. C., Postoffice Box [illegible]. 1t*

CHARLESTON, S. C.
VON HOLTEN, TAMSEN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
The above would be pleased to make arrangements with manufacturers and others to introduce their goods in to Southern markets. For further information apply to their agents, MACOY & HERWIG,
ap8 1m 113 and 114 Broadway, N. Y.

[TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OF]FICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 11th, 1865.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Seventh Ward National Bank of New York," in the city of New York, in the county of New York, and state of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Seventh Ward National Bank of New York," in the city of New York, in the county of New York, and state of New York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this eleventh day of April, 1865.
[SEAL] FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 938. Comptroller of the Currency.
ap12 60t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 17, 1865.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, in the city of New York, in the county of New York and state of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.
The office of Comptroller of the Currency being vacant now, therefore, I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK in the city of New York, in the county of New York and state of New York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this seventeenth day of March, 1865.
SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
[SEAL.] Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.
(No. 905) mar20 60t

NEW YORK COUNTY BANK—New York, March 21, 1865.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, it was resolved (the consent of more than ⅔ of the stockholders having been obtained) to reorganize said bank under the name and title of the New York County National Bank. In conformity with the requirements of the act entitled "an act enabling the banks of this state to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States, passed by the legislature, 9th of March, 1865, notice is hereby given that the New York County Bank has resolved to become a National Association under the laws of the United States.
mar23 30t ISAAC G. OGDEN, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, March 21, 1865.—The owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of the Mechanics' Banking Association, having in writing authorized the directors of said bank to convert the same into a National Association, under the act of Congress, entitled "an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given, that at a [illegible] pursuance of such authority, and in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "an act enabling the banks of this state to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed March 9th, 1865, said bank has this day decided and determined to become a national institution under the title of "The National Mechanics' Banking Association of New York."
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, APRIL 5, 1865.—The owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Exchange Bank in the city of New York having, in writing, authorized the Directors of said Bank to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by the pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Bank held this day it was unanimously voted to make such change in pursuance of such authority and in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act enabling banks of this state to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States," passed March 9, 1865, and said Bank has this day decided and determined to become a National Banking Association under the laws of the United States, by the name of THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
ap5 30t E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW YORK, MARCH 17TH, 1865.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Market Bank, held this day, the said bank decided to become a National Association under the laws of the United States, under the name of THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of New York, entitled, "An act enabling banks of this state to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed March 9, 1865.
mr20 30t A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, March 21, 1865.—In conformity with the requirements of the third section of an act entitled "An act enabling the banks of this state to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, and approved by the Governor on the 9th day of March, 1865, notice is hereby given that the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock, having authorized the Directors of said Bank to convert the same into a National Association, under the laws of the United States, the said Bank has this day, by unanimous vote of the Directors, decided and determined to become a National Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW YORK.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 31, 1865.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK," in the city of New York, in the county of New York and state of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do certify that THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, in the city of New York, in the county of New York and state of New York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirty-first day of March, 1865.
F. CLARKE,
[SEAL.] Comptroller of the Currency.

THE MERCANTILE BANK, NEW YORK, April 11, 1865.—This Bank having procured in writing, the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock to make the certificate required therefor to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, and having by vote of its Directors, decided to become such banking association; therefore, notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the legislature of the state of New York, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this state to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States," passed at the present session of said legislature; that said the Mercantile Bank has decided to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Mercantile National Bank of the city of New York."
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—NEW YORK, March 16, 1865.—The owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK having, in writing, authorized the Directors of said bank to convert the said bank into a national association under the act of Congress entitled an act to provide a national currency, secured by the pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said bank, held on the 15th inst., it was unanimously voted to make such change, in pursuance of such authority; and in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled an act enabling banks of this state to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States, passed March 9, 1865, said bank has decided and determined to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
N. F. PALMER,
mar17 30t Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, April 13th, 1865.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW YORK," in the city of New York, in the County of New York and state of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW YORK," in the city of New York, in the county of New York and state of New York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirteenth day of April, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.
(No. 1,000)

IRVING BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, April 13, 1865.—This bank, having procured, in writing, the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of its Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, and having, by vote of its Directors, decided to become such banking association, therefore notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the state of New York, entitled "An act enabling the banks of this state to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States," passed at the present session of said legislature, that said Irving Bank of the City of New York has decided to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Irving National Bank of the City of New York.
DANIEL V. B. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

THE PRINTING-HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES.
GEO. F. NESBITT & CO.,
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CARD MANUFACTURERS,
ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS,
FINE CUT AND COLOR PRINTERS
167, 169 AND 171 PEARL STREET, AND 73 PINE STREET, NEW YORK. mar10 3mod

(LATE THE CITY OF BROOKLYN).—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking house, corner of Front and Pine streets, on MONDAY, the first day of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
April 18. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier. ap21 2wod

NOTICE.—AT THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Minnesota Mining Co., held on the 15th ult., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: JOSEPH BUDD, President, JAMES STOKES, URIAH HENDRICKS, (in place of Wm. Pearsall, resigned), ALBERT G. LEE, WM. F. BUCKLEY and JAS. C. BARRIOTT.
ap7 2aw5t SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the first day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22d until the morning of May 2d.
ap17tmy1 WM. M. JENKINS, Cashier.

COPPER CREEK MINING COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, Room 26.—The ANNUAL MEETING of this company, and ELECTION FOR OFFICERS for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, May 1, 1865. Polls open from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M.
DAVID B. TURNER, Pres't.
THOS. B. LAWSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, April 8, 1865.—The ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, NO. 7 NASSAU STREET, ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF MAY NEXT.
The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,
ap10td ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of The Bates & Baxter Gold Mining Company, for election of Trustees and Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, 93 Gold street, on WEDNESDAY, April 19th.
Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
ap10 9t THOMAS SMULL, President.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL MINING COMPANY, 115 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK, April 3, 1865.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 18. The polls will be open between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
ap10 2t F. W. POTTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GRAPHITE CO., 115 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK, April 8th, 1865.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Graphite Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 19th.
The polls will be open between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
ap10 9t F. W. POTTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY [illegible], BORDENTOWN, March 23, 1865.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's office in Bordentown on FRIDAY, 28th of April, 1865, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAM'L J. BAYARD,
ap4 td Sec. of C. & A. RR. and Trans. Co.

BOOK NOTICES.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have just published, from early proof-sheets, by exclusive arrangement, an elegant Library Edition (accompanied by the Atlas), on Superfine Calendered Paper, 8vo, Cloth, $3 50.
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Godey's celebrated Colored Fashions in this number contain Spring costumes.
Three beautiful gravures from the celebrated house of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York—three Robe Dresses.
The Castiglione, from Brodie's Emporium.
Eighteen different Fashionable Bonnets.
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Embroidery patterns, etc., etc. In all, about sixty engravings for Ladies' use.
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THE NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF "RUTLEDGE,"
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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has entered upon its forty-first volume with a subscription list of twenty-five thousand names. Its typographical appearance is neat, and each number is profusely illustrated. This magazine, now ably edited by Mr. S. R. Wells, has steadily grown in public favor, and its counsels on subjects pertaining to health, education, and physical culture are sound, timely and emphatic. It was among the earliest journals in this country to discuss these subjects in a popular and convincing manner, and in addition to its specialty of Phrenology it contains a great deal of curious and interesting matter.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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Smells sweet, and blossoms in their dust."
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Importers and Jobbers,
52 & 54 MURRAY STREET.

Postal Currency, in Packages of $5 can be had for greenbacks, at par, at this office.

OF EVERYTHING IN THE
CARPET LINE
ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF THE
City and Country Trade.
L. EDGERTON,
No. 79 and 81 Worth Street.

1865. SPRING. 1865.
RUMSEY & McCAFFRY,
390 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW IN STORE A LARGE STOCK OF
Hosiery,
White Goods,
Linens,
Cloths,
Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Having reduced the above to GOLD VALUE, merchants are respectfully invited to examine the same before purchasing.

BRITISH GOODS.
Spring Import, 1865.
NOW ON EXHIBITION AND BEING ADDED TO BY [illegible]
Printed Lawns,
Black Lawns,
Black and White Lawns,
Chocolate Lawns,
Chocolate and White Lawns,
Printed Organdies,
Ginghams,
Chambrays,
Melanges,
Orientals,
Fancy Dress Goods,
To an examination of which buyers are respectfully invited by
SAM'L McLEAN & CO.,
39 and 41 Park Place.

Dry Goods Cheap for the Million
ALL OVER AGAIN!!!
HURRAH! HURRAH!
AND KEEP HURRAHING.
THE DROP HAS COME AT LAST!
POOR FOLKS CAN BUY A SHIRT ONCE MORE!
Meeting is Decisively Out, and we are on the Home Stretch!!
These are glorious times for those merchants who have been dealing prudently, and have no notes out; they are now masters of the situation.
LET THE SPECULATORS, OVER-TRADERS AND MONOPOLIZERS take the full benefit of their extensions, injunctions, &c. Those that sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind.
HAD ALL MERCHANTS BOUGHT and sold strictly for cash, and traded with and within their own means as J. D. LEWIS & CO. HAVE DONE, there would be no room to get up even a failing report about them; there would then be nothing to fall for. WHERE THERE IS NO SMOKE THERE CAN BE NO FIRE!!
Hurrah! once more for the popular and well-known house of J. D. Lewis & Co., the people's friend and originators OF THE SMALL PROFIT, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALE SYSTEM.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL CASH JOBBING HOUSE IN AMERICA. One big Hurrah!!!
Should J. D. Lewis & Co. become unpopular with the over-traders and monopolizers, constant exposition of their big profits, &c., will be the cause. The curses, however, of some are more profitable than their prayers.
J. D. L. & Co. would prefer to retain the good will of the public by selling cheaply and honorably than by foolishly and unjustly overtrading, and in this way running the risk of having an injunction placed upon them, and also in incurring the lasting and stinging disgrace of being obliged to ask for an extension.
'Tis well not to put more powder in your gun than she can burn.
Call and get their new price list, which is disgustingly low to all those who have been caught with large stocks on hand. If your friends desire your trade and will get down to the new figures, give them the preference, but do not help them unload unless they will toe the mark. There is no friendship in trade.
The difference between the prices on goods to-day and the prices on goods three months ago, is really awful to contemplate, and the new price list lets the cat, tail and all, out of the bag. Space will not admit of naming prices here, but let it suffice to say that all kinds of Domestics, Prints, Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., are smashed on the head at 101 Chambers street. For full particulars see hand bills.
The over-traders are floundering and trying hard to get out of their present dilemma, and will assure you that they are buying all the cheap goods that are offered at auction; but the only way to settle this little question, is to call and get posted on J. D. LEWIS & CO.'S new prices, and conclude for yourself.
N. B.—Do not spend a dollar for Dry Goods until you have read their new price list.
J. D. LEWIS & CO.,
101 Chambers St., New York.
The only handsomely decorated store in the street.

English Hardware and Cutlery.
W. & S. BUTCHER,
Sheffield, England,
54 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK,
HAVE RECEIVED BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BUTCHER'S CAST-STEEL FILES,
W. GOODLAD'S CAST-STEEL FILES,
BUTCHER'S CAST-STEEL TOOLS,
WADE & BUTCHER'S POCKET CUTLERY and RAZORS.
ALSO,
POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, of medium grades.
ALL OF WHICH ARE OFFERED TO THE TRADE FOR CASH.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
MANUFACTURER'S WAREHOUSE,
NO. 91 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.
A full supply of the POPULAR PENS, of Standard Quality, constantly on hand, for sale as above.
HENRY OWEN, Agent,

REYNOLDS'S TURBINE
WATER-WHEELS.
THESE CELEBRATED WATER-SAVING and powerful wheels, being compact for transportation, easy to set in operation, and not liable to derangement, are eminently fitted for mining, as well as all other purposes.
Wheels of any capacity promptly furnished and warranted by TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway New York.

[illegible] Under Inspection of the Port Wardens [illegible] on the Voyage of Importation.
[illegible]

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
6,000 Bales of Upland Cotton
WILL BE SOLD
UNDER DIRECTION OF SIMEON DRAPER,
U. S. COTTON AGENT,
ON
THURSDAY, May 4, 1865,
AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
AT THE
Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
[illegible]

United States Marshal's Sale.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
BY VIRTUE OF ORDER OF SALE TO me directed [illegible]
Friday, April 28th, at Noon,
On board steamer
The Prize Steamer Ruby,
[illegible]
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. MARSHAL SOUTHERN DISTRICT FLORIDA.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL
At their Salesroom, No. 36 Pine St.,
ON
THURSDAY, April 27th,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
BY ORDER OF
Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,
1,000 BALES
Memphis and New Orleans Cotton.
The above Cotton has been classed and sampled, and may be seen in bale at 516 and 518 Washington street, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers. ap21 td

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
THE SALE OF
JOHN McKEWAN'S STOCK
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE
On Monday next, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.
D. A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
1t* 65 Maiden Lane.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW YORK, April 15, 1865.
THIS COMPANY WILL HOLD THEIR Twenty-fifth monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 85 William street, at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers,
Twenty-five Thousand Tons of Fresh-Mined Scranton Coal,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder—no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company.
The terms and conditions will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
ap21 td JOHN BRISBIN, President.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
OFFICE, 91 LIBERTY STREET.
GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE OF
SUPERB CABINET-MAKER'S STOCK.
Being adjourned from Tuesday on account of the funeral of the President.
ON SATURDAY (TO-MORROW), AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 6 Barclay street, next the Astor House, one of the largest and finest stocks of Cabinet Furniture to be found in the city, and which must be sold, offering a rare chance for purchasers. In this stock may be found solid rosewood parlor suites; black walnut do.; various styles of library, reception and dining room suites; elegant rosewood double-door wardrobes; rosewood etageres, very superb buffets of black walnut and oak; library and secretary book cases; rosewood and walnut chamber suites; extension dining tables; centre and work tables; hall stands, hall chairs, book shelves, book stands, lounges, easy chairs, chandeliers, pianos. The whole to be absolutely sold previous to May 1st.
N. B.—This sale will be continued on Wednesday and the following days until the whole is disposed of. 1t*

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
Improved Property in the City of Brooklyn.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 24, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
SACKETT STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot on the north side of Sackett street, between Columbia and Van Brunt streets, No. 103. House 16 by about 41 feet; lot 100 feet in depth
3D PLACE.—The three-story high stoop brick house and lot on the southerly side of 3d place, between Court and Smith streets, No. 104. The house is 20 by about 42 feet. Lot 133 feet 5½ inches. (8891) ap21 2t

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
Valuable Improved Property in Brooklyn at Auction.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 24th, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
MYRTLE AVENUE.—The two 3-story marble front stores and dwellings situate on the south side of Myrtle avenue, between Houston and Ryerson streets, in the city of Brooklyn, and known as Nos. 540 and 544. Lots each 30 by 82 feet. (8888) ap21 2t

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
Country Seat on the Hudson River at Auction, to close an Estate.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 24th, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs of Alexander Muirhead, deceased:
13½ ACRES OF LAND situated on the banks of the Hudson River, in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester county, about half a mile south from Peekskill and known as the Muirhead Place. There is on the property a two-story double frame house, in good order, a cottage house, two good barns, and other out-buildings. Apple, Cherry, Plum, and other fruit trees. (8879) ap21 2t

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
First-Class Brown Stone House and Lot No. 62 West 49th St. at Auction.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 24th, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The first-class 4-story brown stone front house and lot No. 62 West 49th street, between 5th and 6th avenues. The house is 50 feet deep, and contains all the modern improvements. Immediate possession will be given. Lot 21 by 100 feet. (8889) ap21 2t

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 20th, 21st and 22d, at 10 o'clock each day, at 825 Broadway, N. A. FRESHAN'S large stock of rich and elegant Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Silver Goods of all descriptions, to close his business. Sales will be continued until the entire stock is disposed of. Those about to purchase goods in this line will do well to attend, as the stock is choice, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Catalogues ready on the day of sale. ap18 4t*

635 The Tonic Cordial. 635
DELLUC'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK is highly recommended by the medical profession as the best tonic for weak and nervous constitutions as a curative and preventive for intermittent and other fevers, especially for persons residing in miasmatic districts, also for dyspeptics, to facilitate their digestion, remove flatulency, incidental to impaired digestive organs. This preparation has no equal. Wholesale and Retail by DELLUC & CO., 635 Broadway, Manufacturing and Dispensing Chemists, Importers of Extra Quality Drugs, Family Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Goods; and sole manufacturers of "*Racahout des Arabes*," *Biscotins, Sau Angelique, &c., &c., &c.*
CAUTION.—All articles prepared by us must bear our signature, without which none are genuine.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 6 WALL ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
State and Railroad Bonds,
STOCKS & GOLD BOUGHT & SOLD.
Collections made on all accessible points in the United States. Deposits received subject to sight draft, and interest allowed.
THOS. L. TAYLOR. THOS. REED.
Late Cashier of Hanover Bank.

LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
No. 70 Wall St., New York.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
PETROLEUM,
and all other kinds of STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at the regular Stock, Petroleum and Mining Boards on commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.
DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
SIMEON BALDWIN, JR., WM. A. HALSTED.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The following Dividends have been declared, payable APRIL 20, to Shareholders of record April 22, 1865:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
Tenth Dividend........THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE
M'KINLEY OIL COMPANY,
Seventh Dividend........FOUR PER CENT.
CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Third Dividend........ONE AND A HALF PER CENT.
FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Third Dividend........THREE PER CENT.
DEVON OIL COMPANY
First Dividend........THREE PER CENT.
LOOMIS OIL COMPANY,
First Dividend........THREE PER CENT.
Transfer Books closed from April 23d to 30th.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John Street, New York.
apl4 6t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE HONEY BROOK COAL CO., 209 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA, April 12th, 1865.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, held at their office No. 209 Walnut street, a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on their capital stock of $3,000,00 was declared, payable on the 28th instant.
apl4 3tcod* J. B. McCREARY, President.

THE NEW YORK AND WASHOE Mining Company will pay a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in gold, at the office of George A. Freeman and John J. Osborn, No. 50 Pine street, on and after 1st of May next. Transfer books will be closed un-[illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

FIRST BOARD—APRIL 21.

$5,000	U. S. 6's '67..	120	200	Erie Railway..s3	74½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '68 c.	115	100	do........	74½
6,000	U. S. 6's '81 c.	109¼	5	Erie Railway Pf	85
54,000	U. S. 6s,5-20 c.	107	50	do........	87
10,000	Ill. c. bds. '69.	95	500	P., F. W. & C. R	95
3,000	Ill. c. bds. '70.	95	100	do.......s15	94¾
6,000	Ill. c. bds. '77.	95	200	do.......s15	96
4,000	Ill. c. bds. '76.	95	50	Chic. & Alt. R..	89
5,000	Ill. War Loan	96	100	Cle. & Pitts. R..	71¼
2,000	California 7s..	117	100	do.......b15	72
1,000	do........	115½	600	do........	73
5,000	Mo. State 6s	66	600	do........	72¼
1,000	E. 2d M. '79..	100	200	Reading RR....	102
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds..	110	400	do........	101¾
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77	200	do........	101¾
8,000	Atlantic & Gt. W. 1st M. O. D.	75	200	do........	101¾
7,000	Chi. & Al. In. B.	89	500	do........	101¾
8,000	Am. Gold....	147	300	do........	103¾
11	Bk. Commerce..	103	100	Mich. Cen. RR..	108
200	Canton Co......	32¾	200	Mic. S. & N. I. R.	62¼
400	do........	33	200	do........	62¾
100	do........	33¼	200	Ill. Cen. RR....	109
100	Cent. Coal Co..	56	600	Chi. & N. W. R.	27½
100	do........	55	500	do......s30	27
200	Cum. Cl. Pf....	45½	1000	do........	28
100	do......b30	46	200	do......s10	28
350	Quick. M. Co....	62¼	500	do......s30	28¼
100	do........	63½	100	C. & N. W. Pf..	58
200	Mariposa M. Co.	14½	100	do........	59
300	do........	14½	300	do........	59¼
400	N. Y. Cen. RR..	94	400	do......s10	59¼
1100	do........	93¾	500	do........	59¼
400	do........	93½	100	do......s10	59
500	Erie Railway....	73¾	200	do........	59
1000	do........	73¾	200	do........	58¾
200	do........	73½	200	do......s10	58¾
800	do........	74¼	25	do........	60
200	do......b30	74½	100	do........	59½
200	do........	74½	100	do........	59½
200	do......s30	73½	500	do......s30	58¾

The main features of the Stock Exchange are the continued firmness of government bonds, the upward tendency of nearly all the best dividend-paying securities, and the scarcity of stocks for delivery, arising from the heavy bear sales made last week by those who underestimated the elasticity, power of resistance and recuperative strength of our financial system, in presence of the recent national calamity.

Gold opened at 147¼, and gradually rose to 148⅜, with a fair amount of activity. The closing price is 148⅜.

Foreign exchange is dull at 109@109¼.

The loan market is abundantly supplied at 6 per cent. The dullness of business, the increase of our paper money from the issues of the national banks, and the influx of currency from the country to the great financial centres, give increasing ease to the movements of capital. Commercial paper passes at 7@10 per cent.

The stock market opened dull and closed with more animation. Governments are quiet but firm. Ten-forties are wanted at 94½, and sixes of 1881 at 109.

Before the first session, New York Central was quoted at 94@95½, Erie at 74, Reading at 102½, Michigan Southern at 62, Cleveland and Pittsburgh at 72¼, Northwestern at 28, Northwestern Preferred at 58, Quicksilver at 61⅛.

The following are the principal quotations, as compared with those of the last session of the Stock Exchange on Tuesday:

	Fri.	Tu.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 6s, coupon, 1881	109	108¾	¼	—
U. S. 5.20 coupons	106⅞	106⅞	—	—
U. S. 5.20 coupons, new	106⅜	105¾	—	—
U. S. 10.40 coupons	94½	93¾	¾	—
U. S. Certificates	99	99¼	—	¼
Tennessee 6s	68	64⅞	—	1⅛
Missouri 6s	65	67	—	2
New York Central	93½	95⅜	—	2
Erie	73¾	73⅜	⅜	—
Erie Preferred	87	86⅜	⅝	—
Hudson River	106¾	106	¾	—
Reading	101¾	104¼	—	2⅛
Michigan Southern	61¾	60⅞	⅞	—
Illinois Central	109	110⅛	—	1⅛
Pittsburg	71⅞	71⅛	¾	—
Northwestern	28	28	—	—
Northwestern Preferred	58¾	58¼	½	—

[illegible]

again enters the list of exports the probability is that the flow of specie will be turned in this direction."

England in 1864 imported merchandise of the value of £93,726,769 from its colonies and possessions, and £181,137,158 from foreign countries, making together £274,863,924.

The New York and Nevada Gold and Silver Mill and Mining Company, the New York and Washoe Mining Company, the New York and Reese River Mining Company, announce quarterly gold dividends, payable on the 1st of May, at the office of George A. Freeman and John J. Osborn.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the Western Union telegraph stock will be paid by John Horner, 145 Broadway, on and after April 25th inst.

SALES AT THE BOSTON STOCK BOARD, APRIL 20.

50	Bos. W. P. Co..	45⅞	300	Acton M'g Co...	70c.
25	do........	45	600	do........	75c.
116	do......b10	46	100	Huron M. Co.b50	43
100	do......b30	45⅞	100	do........	42
1	Middlesex Mills.	220	200	Native Cop. Co.	75c.
2	Bank Commerce	105	100	Star Cop. Co.b30	6¼
10	Old Colony RR..	101⅞	100	St. Clair C. C.b30	4½
4	Phil. W. & B. R.	62	100	Toltec Cop. Co..	2⅜
200	do........	61¾	200	do........	2⅝
5	Pt. S. & Ports. R.	102	100	Winthrop M. Co.	2¼
3	Ver. & Can. RR.	103	100	do......b10	2¾
105	Western RR....	132	100	Rocky M. Gd.....	20
350	Mesnard Cop. Co.	4	25	Allouez Min. Co.	3

Muller, Wilkins & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow (Saturday), at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
32 WALL ST., N. Y.,
Government Agents for the sale of the
U. S. "7 3-10 LOAN."
Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies, and all parties purchasing for re-sale.
All kinds of U. S. Securities bought and sold. All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 BROADWAY.
7 3-10 LOAN AGENCY.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, SUBJECT TO CHECKS AT SIGHT.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[Reported expressly for the Evening Post.]

FRIDAY, April 21, 1865.

FLOUR, &c.—The market for western and state flour opened steady but closed easier for the low grades. The medium brands are irregular. The high grades are in most active demand.

The sales are 11,200 bbls at $7 00@7 30 for superfine state; $7 50@7 90 for extra state; $8 00@8 25 for fancy state; $7 95@8 15 for the low grades of western extra; $8 10@8 30 for shipping Ohio; $8 40@8 75 for trade and family brands; and $9 10@12 25 for St Louis extras.

Canadian flour is in better demand, but prices are without change. Sales of 200 bbls at $9 00@10 00 for the low grades of extra, and $10 10@12 00 for trade and family extras.

Southern flour is dull and 5c lower. Sales of 500 bbls at $7 85@8 25 for mixed to good superfine country Baltimore, &c, and $8 50@10 60 for trade and family brands.

Rye flour is dull and heavy. Sales of 100 bbls at $5 50@$6 00.

Corn meal is a little firmer. Sales of 60 bbls at $6 60 for Brandywine.

WHISKEY—The market opened steady but closed unsettled and easier. Sales of 500 bbls at $2 12@2 15 for western, closing quiet at $2 13@2 18.

GRAIN—The wheat market is firm. The demand is chiefly for milling, but in part for export taken for ballast. The sales are 60,000 bus at $1 61½@1 65 for Chicago spring, $1 62½@1 70 for red western, $1 75@1 83 for amber do., and $1 82½ for red state.

Barley and barley malt are inactive and nominal.

Oats are more active and firm, the demand is in part for government use. The sales are 140,000 bushels Canadian at 86; Jersey and western at 90c.

Rye is more active. The sales are 4,000 bu on private terms.

Corn is without material change. The supply is light. The sales are 19,000 bu Jersey and Delaware at $1 37@1 38; unsound at $1 33.

PROVISIONS—The pork market has not been very active, but prices are higher and firm at the close. We hear of no sales for future delivery, though the offerings are quite liberal.

The sales, cash and regular, are 2,500 bbls at $25@25 35 for old mess, and $27 62½@$28 for new do; $24 75@$25 for prime; $26@26 25 for prime mess, and 25 13¼ for sour and musty mess.

Beef is dull at previous rates. Sales of 375 bbls at $15 50@16 50 for plain mess, $17 00@19 50 for extra do. Tierce beef is neglected.

Beef hams are moderately active at former prices. Sales of 125 bbls at $24 25@24 50 for western.

Cut meats are in much better demand and decidedly firmer. Sales of 600 packages at 15½@16c for dry salted shoulders, the latter choice, and 18¾@19 for sweet pickled hams; and 10,000 lb bellies at 16c.

Bacon is in fair demand and steady. Sales of 650 boxes at 15¾c for Cumberland cut; and 16¼@16½c for short ribbed.

Lard is moderately active at about former rates. Sales of 1,200 bbls. and tcs. at 15½@17c for No. 1, and 17¼@18c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

ASHES—The market is quiet and firmer. Sales at $8 for pots and $ 25@8 50 for pearls.

COFFEE—No sales are reported this morning, prices are without change.

COTTON—The market is exceedingly quiet, and prices are entirely nominal. We hear of no sales.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, but prices are supported.

PETROLEUM—The market rules very firm, but the business is light.

RICE—Is very firmly held, and a good demand prevails.

SUGARS—Raw sugars are firmly held, but we hear of no sales.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.—(Per Produce Exchange.)—April 19 to 21.—Flour, 19,703 bbls; whiskey, 952 do; corn meal, 1,021 do; do, do 2,398 sacks; corn, 5,649 bush; malt 240 do; seeds, 1,167 do; ashes 192 pkgs; beef, 10 do; pork, 1,486 bbls; cut meats, 1,749 pkgs; lard, 1,148 do; do, 99 kegs; oil cake, 459; live hogs, 2,025; petroleum, 542 bbls; cotton, 436 bales.

Shipping Intelligence.

[For Additional Ship News see First Page.]

PORT OF NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865.

Cleared To-Day.

Steamship Kangaroo (Br), Bridgman, Liverpool—J G Dale.
Steamship Savannah, Comstock, Charleston—A Leary.
Bark Mary Ann, Powell, Cow Bay—C L Wright & Co.
Bark Lenica (Arg), Lewis, Baltimore—J L Phipps & Co.
Bark Jessie (Br), Grant, Cow Bay—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Emma (Br), Howe, Goree—Merchant & Carman.
Brig Sarah Flagg (Br), Farrell, Havana—F F Phillips.
Sch S Clark, Griffin, City Point—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Sch Madeira (Br), Nugent, Rio Grande de Sul—D R De Wolfe & Co.
Sch Marcus Hunter, Orr, Washington.
Sch A T Kingsley, Vianille, Glace Bay—T M Mayhew & Co.
Sch A Heaton, Ryan, Washington—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Sch H W Godfrey, Weeks, Washington—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Sch Glenwood, Bayles, Washington—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Sch E W Grozier, Newcomb, Fort Monroe—Crowell & Paine.
Sch Sarah Maria, Underhill, Baracoa—S T Pearsall.
Sch J D Stephens, Jennings, Accomac.

Arrived To-day.

Steam transport Suwo Nada, Jayne, Hilton Head, 53 hours, with passengers to U S Quartermaster. Arrived at Hilton Head 15th instant, ship Lizzie Moses.
Steam transport Cassandra, Holloway, Alexandria, 40 hours, in ballast to U S Quartermaster.
Brig J B King, (Brit), Coffill, Windsor, N S, 11 days, with plaster, to J Coffill.
Sch Julie, (of Kingston, Jam), Green, Key Verde, Bah, 14 days, with guano to Henry De Cordova & Co. Left sch Golden West loading for Baltimore.
Sch Queen of Clippers, (Br), Davidson, Windsor, 12 days, with plaster to A Smithers & Co.
Sch Dreaden, Davis, Shulee, 15 days, with spars, to C L Snow.
Sch Jenny Lind, Cole, Shulee, 15 days, with spars to C L Snow.
Sch Lottie, Bunker, Trinidad de Cuba, 18 days, with molasses, to T M Mayhew & Co.
Sch Ocean Bird, (Brit), Dennison, Cornwallis, 12 days, with potatoes, to J F Pelniston.
Sch Empress, (Brit), Outhouse, Sackville, 18 days, with oats, to P I Nevius & Sons.
Sch Rose Bud, (Brit), Palmer, Sackville, 14 days, with oats, to P I Nevius & Sons.
Sch Horta, (Brit) Wallace, Horton, N S, 11 days, with potatoes, to D R De Wolf & Co.
Sch Julia, Kelley, Jonesboro', 8 days, with spars to Snow & Burgess.
Sch Fahwa, Jasper, Machias 8 days, with spars to Holyoke & Murray.
Sch Louisa, Saunders, Calais 10 days, lumber, bound to Wilmington, Del.

[illegible]

FLAGS.
Six 20x30 United States Flags FOR SALE.
C. H. TYLER,
25 East Broadway.

Bunting and Silk Flags,
POLES AND PENDANTS.
C. H. TYLER,
25 East Broadway.

Beautiful Silk Flags.
Just received, a fresh supply of Silk Flags of various sizes. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
ROWLAND JOHNSON,
54 Beaver Street, New York.

FLAGS. FLAGS.
Silk and Bunting Flags, assorted sizes, POLES, PENDANTS, GILT BALLS, LANTERNS, &c.
C. H. TYLER,
25 East Broadway.

AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

WOOD BROTHERS,
Carriage Manufacturers,
596 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Having since the late fire made a clearing out sale at auction of all their old goods, Wood Brothers have resumed business at their old stand, No. 596 BROADWAY, with an entire fresh Stock, made especially for the Spring Trade, from new models of all the most fashionable pleasure Carriages now in use here or abroad, embracing many novelties.

STYLE, FASHION,
BEAUTY OF MODEL,
EXCELLENCE IN WORKMANSHIP,
AND DURABILITY,
are the characteristics of their work, and they believe in these particulars it stands unrivalled by any made upon the Continent.

CARRIAGES.
The immense stock now in the three large Warerooms, covering an area of 14,000 square feet (entrance 450 Broadway and 16 Crosby st.), being the largest assortment of carriages ever offered in New York, will now be sold at greatly reduced prices.
C. WITTY,
450 Broadway.

FINE CARRIAGES.
John C. Parker & Co.
No. 65 EAST 25TH ST.
Manufacturers of first class work only.
Their long experience enables them to compete in style and durability with any other builders.

CARRIAGES AT BARGAINS.
ADAMS & CONE
HAVE OPENED A CARRIAGE REPOSITORY AT
684 BROADWAY,
CORNER GREAT JONES STREET.
Our stock embraces every variety of latest and most fashionable styles, which in material, construction and elegance we mean shall be unrivalled in this market.
Our Mr. Adams is well known to the New York public, having for 27 years manufactured in this city corner 3d avenue and 125th street, for particular customers, and supplied the best Broadway dealers. We shall now sell our own work, and at small profits, respectfully asking our friends, the public generally, and particularly those unacquainted with it, to call and examine for themselves.
LEVI ADAMS. JAS. B. CONE. WM. P. PRATT.

COAL.
Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland. Office 71 Broadway. Rooms 37 and 38.
This Company will receive orders for Georges's Creek semi-bituminous coal from their mines in Cumberland Valley; shipping either by vessels consigned to their Agent at Georgetown D. C., or, when requested, taking up vessels at current rates, without charge.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

Insurance on the PARTICIPATION PLAN
Already the most popular because by far the
Cheapest and Best
SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.
75 PER CENT.
Of net profits divided annually among the holders of Participating Policies.
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FIRST EDITION.

Halfpast One

Proceedings of the Athenæum Club.

ADDRESS OF MR. GODWIN.

At an adjourned meeting of the Athenæum Club, held on Wednesday evening, Mr. William T. Blodgett, the president, in the chair, the following resolutions were reported by T Bailey Meyers, and after some touching and eloquent remarks by Mr. Meyers, adopted:

"Whereas, Providence has permitted in its wisdom that the President of the United States should fall by an assassin's blow, aimed at his life and at the dignity of a nation: the Athenæum Club, recognising the loss which they have sustained in common with their fellow-citizens, do

Resolve, That we recognise in the life of our lamented Chief Magistrate the patient and untiring efforts of a noble, magnanimous and patriotic heart to restore to its integrity a nation over which it was his fortune to be called to preside when divided and torn by a rebellion more savage and vindictive than any known in the history of the world, and that in his death we have witnessed a martyrdom to those efforts which turned against his life the fangs of the serpents which he had torn from the heart of his country.

"That in his efforts to achieve this great work, he has manifested a patriotic perseverance and an ardent desire to restore the Union with as little distress as was practicable, even to those misguided men who, from motives of personal ambition have striven with a fiendish malignity to destroy what their fathers aided to create.

"That at the moment of his death he had fully accomplished what he had so long struggled for, with varied success, earning a reward only second to that bestowed upon the Father of his Country, and leaving it to his successors to deal with the leaders of this vile conspiracy, and to reorganize and protect their misguided followers under the protection of the old flag.

"Resolved, That in the manner of his death we recognise the results of the teachings of secession, and how they have succeeded in 'firing the southern heart,' as manifested in the bitter hatred which has been displayed by the rebels in all their acts, and that in the assassination of one so genial, so kindly and so generous at the very moment when he was standing between the defeated and prostrate traitors and the indignation of an outraged people will, when consciousness returns to these misguided men, teach them that they have more to regret in his death than those who have, under the constitution, recognised his administration and strengthened his hands. As Moses from the top of Pisgah beheld the promised land, he was permitted to view the coming restoration of the union of the states and the triumph of the laws, for which he had patiently labored through four tempestuous years, before his eyes were closed in death.

"Resolved, That we tender the expression of our deep sympathy to the family of the late President and to our fellow-citizens.

"Resolved, That the Club House be draped in black, and that the members wear the ordinary badge of mourning for thirty days.

"Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the Secretary of State for the additional suffering entailed upon him by the dastardly assaults to which he was subjected while on a bed of sickness; that we trust to his speedy restoration and that of his attendants, injured at the same time."

Mr. Parke Godwin was then called upon to address the club, and spoke as follows:

MR. GODWIN'S REMARKS.

"*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

"How grand and how glorious, yet how terrible, the times in which we are permitted to live! How profound and various the emotions that alternately depress and thrill our hearts, like these April skies—now all smiles, and now all tears. Within a week—the Holy Week, as it is called in the rubrics of our churches—we have had our triumphal entries, amid the waving of the palms of Peace; we have had our dread Friday of crucifixion; we have had, too, in the recently renewed patriotism of the nation, a resurrection of a new and better life! [Sensation.]

"It seems but a day or two since we listened to the music of the glad and festival parade; we saw the banners of our pride waving in beauty to every air, their stars brighter than the stars of the morning, and their rays of white and red, like the beams of the rainbow, telling that the tempest was past; we pressed hands and hurrahed, and grew almost delirious with the joy that Peace had come, that Unity was secured, that Liberty and Justice, like the cherubim of the ark, would stretch their wings over the altars of our Country and stand forever as the guardian angels of her sanctity and glory. [Applause.]

"But now those exultant strains are changed into the dull and heavy toll of bells; those flags are folded and draped in the emblems of mourning; and our hearts, giving forth no more the cheering shouts of victory, are despondent and full of sadness.

"The great captain of our cause—the commander-in-chief of our armies and navies—the president of our civic councils—the centre and director of movement—this true son of the people—once the poor flatboatman—the village lawyer that was—the raw, uncouth, yet unsophisticated child of our American society and institutions, whom that society and those institutions had lifted out of his low estate to the foremost dignity of the world—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—smitten by the basest hand ever upraised against human innocence, is gone, gone, gone! He who had borne the heaviest of the brunt, in our four long years of war, whose pulse beat livelier, whose eyes danced brighter than any others, when

——"the storm drew off
In scattered thunders groaning round the hills,"

in the supreme hour of his joy and glory was struck down. That genial, kindly heart has ceased to beat; that noble brain has oozed from its mysterious beds; that manly form lies stiff in the icy fetters, and all of him that was mortal has sunk 'to the portion of weeds and outworn faces.' [Sensation.]

"Our feelings are now too deep to ask or warrant any attempt at an analysis of the character or of the services of the man whose loss we deplore. Standing over his bier, looking down almost into the tomb to which he must shortly be consigned, we are conscious only of our grief. We know that one who was great in himself, as well as by position, has suddenly departed. There is something startling, ghastly, awful in the manner of his going off. But the chief poignancy of our distress is not for the greatness fallen, but for the goodness lost. Presidents have died before; during this bloody war we have lost many eminent generals—Lyons, Baker, Kearney, Sedgwick, Reno, and others; we have lost lately our finest scholar, publicist, orator,

——"that when he spoke,
The air, a chartered libertine, was still,
'To steal his sweet and honeyed sentences.'

Our hearts still bleed for the companions, friends, brothers that sleep the sleep 'that knows no waking,' but no loss has been comparable to his, who was our supremest leader—our safest [illegible]

[illegible] this business is the new demonstration that it has given of the inherent strength and elasticity of democratic government. We have conducted the most stupendous war ever undertaken—a war that involved the blockade of six thousand miles of sea-coast—the defence of two thousand miles of frontier—the clearing and holding of the second largest river of the globe and the occupation of a territory greater than all Europe (without Russia) not only energetically, but successfully. We have done it, without abandoning, or vitiating, or dislocating, any of our fundamental institutions. For, in the midst of this gigantic convulsion, we carried on a political canvass and a Presidential election as quietly as they choose a beadle or a churchwarden elsewhere; and now we have our principal men of office killed or disabled, and the government goes on without a jar, and society moves in its appointed ways without a ripple of outbreak or disorder. Oh yes, Americans, our goodly Ship of State, which the tempests assail with their wild fury, which the angry surges lift in their arms that they may drop her into the yawning gulf, which the treacherous hidden rocks below grind and torture, yet sails on securely to her destined port; and when the very Prince of the Power of the Air smites her captain at the helm and the first mate in his berth, she still sails on securely to her destined port; for her crew is still there; they know her bearings, and will steer right on by the compass of Eternal Justice, and under the celestial light of Liberty."

The close of Mr. Godwin's remarks was followed by long and vehement applause, when, on motion of Mr. G. P. Putnam, the thanks of the club were returned to him, with a request that he would write out and print them in full.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The Surratt Family—Wilkes Booth.

[From the Regular Correspondent of the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

The government has acted with firmness and caution from the moment that it was known that Mr. Lincoln was shot. Mr. Stanton was sent for Friday night, and came at once to the house of Mr. Peterson, opposite Ford's Theatre, where, from a little bedroom immediately in front of the room in which Mr. Lincoln died, he issued all his orders during the dreadful night. It was in this room, and not in the room of the dead man, that the first Cabinet meeting was held.

The news of the assassination of the President was at first withheld from the troops at Richmond and in other places, to guard against a possible outbreak. Orders were also sent to the telegraph offices to prohibit the transmission of any despatches respecting a change in the cabinet. This was doubtless to prevent a panic in the finances. There are men here sufficiently wicked to telegraph falsehoods for the purpose of alarming the country.

THE CABINET.

The facts, so far as they can be ascertained upon the subject, are as follows: For the present there will be no change in the cabinet. Several of the most prominent members will permanently remain, and by and by two at least will retire. It has been suggested that an acting Secretary of State be appointed—a great man, who is fully capable of assuming the responsibility of the diplomacy of the government—to act till Mr. Seward recovers entirely. It is well known that Mr. Seward is totally unfit to suggest the correspondence with foreign governments, and it is probable that he will remain in this condition for several weeks.

MR. JOHNSON.

The new President is receiving commendation for his conduct from all but the rebel sympathizers. He is manly, discreet and modest. He does not endeavor to conceal his determination to punish the leading traitors. But in his general policy, at home and abroad, he will not materially differ from Mr. Lincoln. One of the first citizens of Washington yesterday said to me: "I have known Mr. Johnson for twenty years, and I consider him one of the boldest, most honest and ablest men in the country. In all that time, I never once saw him otherwise than in a sober condition. He will prove to be a second Andrew Jackson."

FORD'S THEATRE.

The government has taken possession of Ford's theatre, for good reasons. After a thorough examination of the persons employed in the establishment, several of them have been committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

THE SURRATT FAMILY.

The secessionists in Washington were among the earliest to drape their houses with emblems of mourning. The widow Surratt went into mourning at once. A prominent democratic politician here, who abused Mr. Lincoln last fall, and used language calculated to stir up insurrection last November, now goes about the street strongly denouncing the murder of Mr. Lincoln. The widow Surratt kept a boarding-house, which was the resort of secessionists. She is in the Old Capitol prison.

WILKES BOOTH.

There are many intelligent persons who believe that Booth still lurks in some hiding place in Washington. The detectives generally believe that the horsemen who rode in haste over the Navy Yard Bridge on the fatal Friday night were decoys, and that Booth was not one of them. That there are persons in Washington who would hide Booth, no one doubts. There are women who would do it quickly. Some of Booth's intimate companions are still at large here; but, of course, it does not necessarily follow that his friends know anything of his plans. His intimates, however, were generally bad young men of rebel proclivities. It is suspected that some of them know more than they will tell. B.

REPORTED ARREST OF ATZEROTH.

The following despatch from General E. B. Tyler, dated at the Relay House last evening, reports the arrest of Atzeroth, the man who attacked Secretary Seward:

"Sergeant Gammill, of the First Delaware cavalry, Captain Townsend's company, of my command, has just brought in George A. Atzeroth, one of the assassins of President Lincoln. He has been identified by the detectives who have been pursuing him."

A special despatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this morning gives the following confirmatory account:

"MONOCACY, April 20.—Andrew Atzeroth, the supposed assassin of the Secretary of State, was captured here this morning by a scout of Company D, First Delaware cavalry, Captain Solomon Townsend, under the command of Major [illegible]

SECOND EDITION.

Halfpast Two.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONSPIRACY.

Booth Not Yet Arrested.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

[Special Despatch to the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The *National Intelligencer* of this morning says the facts developed by the official investigation show that there was an organized conspiracy, the object of which was the destruction of all the leading officers of the government. Prominent officials, who have access to a mass of evidence which cannot be published, make similar assertions.

BOOTH NOT YET ARRESTED.

TAMAQUA, via PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Booth has not been arrested, but is said to have been traced as far as Tamaqua. The men arrested on suspicion have been discharged.

SUICIDE OF A SUPPOSED CONFEDERATE OF BOOTH.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs the following:

"About ten o'clock to-day a man attempted to pass the guard at Fort Thayer, and was ordered back. He attempted a second time to pass the guard, and was arrested and taken to the guard-house, where he committed suicide by cutting his throat. He was a large man, full face, light complexion, light beard and brown hair. Fort Thayer is situated on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, three miles from Washington."

Arrival of Mr. Lincoln's Remains in Baltimore.

AN IMPOSING RECEPTION.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—The body of President Lincoln arrived at ten o'clock. The procession is now moving. The display is very fine. There is an immense turn-out of citizens, a very large escort of artillery, cavalry, infantry, marines and sailors. Stores are all closed, and the whole population are in the streets. Bells are tolling and minute guns firing.

The weather is unpleasant, a fine mist falling and lowering sky, which adds to the gloom depicted on every countenance.

Buildings are everywhere draped in emblems of grief.

The body is to lie in state until two o'clock, in the rotunda of the Exchange, beneath the splendid dome, the interior of which is elegantly draped. A very elegant catafalque has been erected, of rich materials. The body rests upon a dais strewn with white flowers. The canopy is adorned with a large star, formed of a cluster of thirty-six small stars.

In the civic procession appear all the clergy of the city walking.

The rear of the procession is made up of a very large turn out of colored persons.

THE CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL THATCHER.

THE FORTS OCCUPIED BY THE NAVAL FORCES.

WEST GULF SQUADRON, UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP STOCKDALE, OFF MOBILE, April 12.—Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that on Monday, the 10th instant, subsequent to the capture of Fort Alexis and Spanish Fort, detailed in my despatch No. 53, dated April 9th, the Octorora, Lieutenant Commander W. W. Low, and the iron-clads were enabled, in consequence of the thorough dragging of the Blakely River, through the indefatigable and intelligent exertions of Commander Pierce Crosby, to move up the river nearly abreast of Spanish Fort, from which point Lieut.-Commander Low, with his rifled gun, shelled, with great precision, Forts Huger and Tracy, and with such effect that both these forts were evacuated on the evening of the 11th, and our forces took possession, capturing a few prisoners in the adjoining marsh.

The forts I shall hold until General Canby can garrison them with his troops.

This morning I moved, with the gunboats convoying, eight thousand men of General Granger's force, to the west side of Mobile Bay, for the purpose of attacking Mobile.

On our arrival it was soon ascertained that the enemy had evacuated all their defences and retreated with their gunboats up the Alabama river.

The gunboats will, in a few days, unquestionably, be captured, unless destroyed by the rebels themselves.

General Granger and myself have just sent into Mobile a formal demand to the mayor for its unconditional surrender, which will undoubtedly be accorded, as the city is now at our mercy.

The navy has already hoisted the stars and stripes over the walls of Fort Pinto and Spanish River Battery. We also have entire possession of Choctaw Point Battery and three heavy forts below it, within Ganows' Bend. I shall place a sufficient number of gunboats directly in front of the city to give efficient protection to loyal inhabitants, of whom, I learn, there are a great number.

General Canby, with the forces under his com-[illegible]

[illegible] remain in view till nine o'clock in the evening, and it should be again exposed at eight o'clock and remain in view till noon—the time appointed for the funeral procession to move—the total number of individuals who can see it will be only about ninety-five thousand—a small proportion of the number who will probably be in attendance.

THE PROCESSION.

General Sandford has issued an order to the First Division, National Guard, for the purpose of uniting in rendering appropriate honors to the remains of Mr. Lincoln. Upon the arrival of the funeral cortege in this city, at ten o'clock on Monday next, it will be received at the landing by the Seventh regiment, which will escort it to the City Hall, and will mount guard there until the funeral parade on Tuesday morning.

On Tuesday the division will parade with the usual badges of mourning, as the escort to the remains of the late President. The division line will be formed on Broadway at twelve o'clock precisely, with the right on Broadway. The field and staff officers of the infantry regiments will parade dismounted. Minute guns will be fired in Union Square from one o'clock P. M. to the close of the procession, under direction of Brigadier-General Gates. The division staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General at eleven A. M.

The Second Division, National Guard, Major-General Duryea commanding, will unite in the parade, forming on Broadway, on the left of the First Division.

There will also be an imposing procession of civic societies, about thirty organizations having signified their intention to participate in the obsequies. The society known as the "*Sængerbund*," numbering over eight hundred men, is expected to parade, and sing a dirge while the procession is moving. Among the associations parading will be Free Masons, benevolent and temperance societies and a large number of protective organizations.

MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.

The committee on the reception of the President's remains met this morning. A resolution to allow ladies in the procession as representatives of the various states was laid over.

Mr. Ryers offered a resolution that no carriages be allowed in the procession, which was adopted.

A resolution as to the route of the procession was referred to a sub-committee, and a recess was then taken until 3 P. M.

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt IMITATION, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden lane, or enclose stamp for circular.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
Of the City of New York.
CAPITAL - - $5,000,000.
Financial Agent of the United States,
27 and 29 PINE STREET, N. Y.
This Bank has ready for sale United States 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts; and attends to all financial business with government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the Departments are invited to apply at this Bank.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK
Of New York,
in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and State of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act:
The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, Now, therefore, I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this Fourteenth day of March, 1865.
[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
No. 891. Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1865.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and in the State of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the National Bank of Commerce in New York, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, and in the State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this nineteenth day of January, 1865.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURG, PENN.
(LATE IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY.)
Capital.... $300,000.
Bankers and Merchants collections promptly attended to on the most favorable terms.
G. E. WARNER, President.
JOHN E. PATTERSON, Cashier.

TO
CONSUMERS OF COAL.
The Best Inducement yet Offered to Housekeepers.
[illegible]

NOTICE.
STORAGE AND INSURANCE FOR VALUABLE PACKAGES.
Families leaving town for the summer can have their Valuables (Plate Chests, Government Bonds, and other valuable papers,) Stored and Insured by BALL, BLACK & CO., in their large Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, at their Store, No. 565 and 567 Broadway, cor. of Prince street, at low rates.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway, cor of Prince st., N. Y.

ATWOOD'S PATENT DRILLING MACHINE,
PILE DRIVER
AND
HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.
PRACTICAL TESTS having fully demonstrated the superiority of this machine over all others for the purpose of sinking Oil Wells, the undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for the same.
This machinery comprises everything requisite for the boring of oil wells, excepting the STEAM ENGINE AND CAST-IRON DRIVING PIPE (but will be furnished, if desired, at a reasonable price,) and dispenses with the use of the Derrick Rope, Bull wheel and other cumbrous and expensive fixtures now in use, and is so arranged, being constructed on wheels and portable, that it can be easily removed for the purpose of sinking wells in different localities.
THE DETRITUS is removed from the well by our Patent Hydraulic process, and does not require the removal of the drill from the boring. This process not only removes all the detritus in from 5 to 10 minutes, but likewise effectually clears out and opens all the small oil veins that are so often entirely closed up by the old process of sand pumping.
WITH THIS MACHINE and a practical engineer a well can be sunk from 400 to 600 feet within a period of from 15 to 30 days after the soil pipe has been driven.
Arrangements are being made for the construction and delivery of these machines at New York, Norwich, Newburg, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Penn.
For further information, price, terms, &c., address
SIMEON LELAND,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK.

The United Republic PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Capital . . $2,500,000
Shares, 250,000. Par Value, $10.
Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Working Capital.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
E. J. LOWBER.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. DAYTON.
TREASURER,
WM. A. FOWLER.
SECRETARY,
JAMES H. KIDDER.
TRUSTEES:
E. J. LOWBER, firm Lowber, Ostrom & Co., 105 Front street.
J. C. DAYTON, firm J. C. Dayton & Co., 107 Front street.
WM. A. FOWLER, 74 Broadway.
[illegible]

Manufacturers of first class work only.

Their long experience enables them to compete in style and durability with any other builders.

CARRIAGES AT BARGAINS.

ADAMS & CONE

HAVE OPENED A CARRIAGE REPOSITORY AT

684 BROADWAY,

CORNER GREAT JONES STREET.

Our stock embraces every variety of latest and most fashionable styles, which in material, construction and elegance we mean shall be unrivalled in this market.

Our Mr. Adams is well known to the New York public, having for 27 years manufactured in this city corner 3d avenue and 125th street, for particular customers, and supplied the best Broadway dealers. We shall now sell our own work, and at small profits, respectfully asking our friends, the public generally, and particularly those unacquainted with it, to call and examine for themselves.

LEVI ADAMS. JAS. B. CONE. WM. P. PRATT.

COAL.

Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland. Office 71 Broadway, Rooms 37 and 38.

This Company will receive orders for Georges's Creek semi-bituminous coal from their mines in Cumberland Valley; shipping either by vessels consigned to their Agent at Georgetown D. C., or, when requested, taking up vessels at current rates, without charge.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

Insurance on the PARTICIPATION PLAN

Already the most popular because by far the

Cheapest and Best

SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

75 PER CENT.

Of net profits divided annually among the holders of Participating Policies.

STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 6 Wall Street,

(Will remove to new Marble Building, No. 155 BROADWAY, about the 1st of May.)

Cash Capital, $200,000.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE, President.
DAYTON OGDEN, Vice-President.
Andrew L. Soulard, Secretary.

Maltsters, Brewers and Distillers SHOULD USE

Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles,

Manufactured by T. G. ARNOLD, 224 and 226 West 21st st. Flat Sheet Iron for kilns perforated to order.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

People's Fire Insurance Company

Have removed their Branch Office to

No. 157 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN LIBERTY AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WILLIAM S. MARTIN, Secretary. ap3 7teod

FRANCIS T. WALKER & BROTHER HAVE **REMOVED** ***To No. 18 Wall Street.***

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE,

4th Avenue and 24th Street, New York.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS HOUSE, having been unable the past winter to accomodate the transient trade which has offered, desires to inform the public, that as Spring approaches, he hopes to be able to give his attention to their wants more particularly. Permanent boarders, families or single gentlemen, will also be able, now the season for changes is at hand, to make a good selection of rooms by early application. Transient board $3 per day. mar20 6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDER.

A REWARD OF $30 IS OFFERED FOR the arrest and delivery on board the Receiving Ship North Carolina, of Acting Ensign Charles T. Betts, reported as a deserter from the U. S. S. Clematis.
Navy Yard, New York, April 20, 1865.
ap21 3t H. PAULDING, Commandant.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Leonard Grover.......................Director.
Carl Anschutz.......................Conductor.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
The season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA will commence
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26,
with, for the only time during the season,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
KARL FORMES in his great role BERTRAM
in which his celebrity is world-wide.
FRANZ HIMMER..........as..........ROBERT.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27,
only time of FAUST.
HERMANS..........as..........MEPHISTOPHELES.
Mme. FREDERICI..........as..........MARGUERITE.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 28,
only time of THE JEWESS.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
The sale of secured seats for either opera night will commence to-morrow, (Saturday) at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine streets.
Secured Seat Tickets are to be used in the order numbered;—No. 1, Robert, Wednesday; No. 2, Faust Thursday; No. 3, Jewess, Friday, &c. Persons holding tickets from the first sale may retain them as good in the order numbered, exchange them for other nights, or they will be redeemed at the offices where sold.
ADMISSION—To Parquet, Dress Circle and Balcony, one dollar.
Secured Seats, fifty cents extra.
Secured Box Seats, one dollar extra.

CENTURY ASSOCIATION.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Century, to do honor to the memory of the late President of the United States, will be held at half-past 8 P. M. on SATURDAY, the 22d inst. By order of the Board of Management.
ap21 2t A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

THOMAS E. SUTTON, MERCANTILE, Commercial and General Job and Card Printer, 142 Fulton street, between Broadway and Nassau streets. Orders punctually attended to. ap21 2t*

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 18 Broadway, N. Y., SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF MASON'S SPERM OIL and EXTRA LARD OIL, For Railroads, Steamships and Factories. oc18 tf

THE GREAT WESTERN STUMP EXtractor is now at work near Salterville. Parties or persons wishing their land cleared of stumps, apply in person or by mail, Salterville, Hudson co., New Jersey. D. & C. FAILING. ap12 6teod*

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER "General Sherman," 331 tons, at Pier 43 E. R. Apply to N. L. & G. GRISWOLD, 71 South street. mar6tf

was past; we pressed hands and hurrahed, and grew almost delirious with the joy that Peace had come, that Unity was secured, that Liberty and Justice, like the cherubim of the ark, would stretch their wings over the altars of our Country and stand forever as the guardian angels of her sanctity and glory. [Applause.]

"But now those exultant strains are changed into the dull and heavy toll of bells; those flags are folded and draped in the emblems of mourning; and our hearts, giving forth no more the cheering shouts of victory, are despondent and full of sadness.

"The great captain of our cause—the commander-in-chief of our armies and navies—the president of our civic councils—the centre and director of movement—this true son of the people—once the poor flatboatman—the village lawyer that was—the raw, uncouth, yet unsophisticated child of our American society and institutions, whom that society and those institutions had lifted out of his low estate to the foremost dignity of the world—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—smitten by the basest hand ever upraised against human innocence, is gone, gone, gone! He who had borne the heaviest of the brunt, in our four long years of war, whose pulse beat livelier, whose eyes danced brighter than any others, when

"the storm drew off
In scattered thunders groaning round the hills,"

in the supreme hour of his joy and glory was struck down. That genial, kindly heart has ceased to beat; that noble brain has oozed from its mysterious beds; that manly form lies stiff in the icy fetters, and all of him that was mortal has sunk 'to the portion of weeds and outworn faces.' [Sensation.]

"Our feelings are now too deep to ask or warrant any attempt at an analysis of the character or of the services of the man whose loss we deplore. Standing over his bier, looking down almost into the tomb to which he must shortly be consigned, we are conscious only of our grief. We know that one who was great in himself, as well as by position, has suddenly departed. There is something startling, ghastly, awful in the manner of his going off. But the chief poignancy of our distress is not for the greatness fallen, but for the goodness lost. Presidents have died before; during this bloody war we have lost many eminent generals—Lyons, Baker, Kearney, Sedgwick, Reno, and others; we have lost lately our finest scholar, publicist, orator,

"that when he spoke,
The air, a chartered libertine, was still,
To steal his sweet and honeyed sentences."

Our hearts still bleed for the companions, friends, brothers that sleep the sleep 'that knows no waking,' but no loss has been comparable to his, who was our supremest leader—our safest counsellor—our wisest friend—our dear father. Would you know what Lincoln was, look at this vast metropolis, covered with the habiliments of woe! Never in human history has there been so universal, so spontaneous, so profound an expression of a nation's bereavement. In all our churches, without distinction of sect; in all our journals, without distinction of party; in all our workshops, in all our counting houses—from the stateliest mansion to the lowliest hovel—you hear but the one utterance, you see but the one emblem of sorrow. Why has the death of Abraham Lincoln taken such deep hold of every class? Partly, no doubt, because of the awful and atrocious method of his taking off; largely because he was our Chief Magistrate; but mainly, I think, because through all his public functions there shone the fact that he was a wise and good man; a kindly, honest, noble man; a man in whom the people recognised their own better qualities; whom they, whatever their political convictions, trusted; whom they respected; whom they loved; a man as pure of heart, as patriotic of impulse, as patient, gentle, sweet and lovely of nature, as ever history lifted out of the sphere of the domestic affections to enshrine forever in the affections of the world. [Loud and continuous applause.]

"Yet, we sorrow not as those who are without hope. Our chief is gone; but our cause remains; dearer to our hearts, because he is now become its martyr; consecrated by his sacrifice; more widely accepted by all parties; and fragrant and lovely forevermore in the memories of all the good and the great, of all lands, and for all time. The rebellion, which began in the blackest treachery, to be ended in the foulest assassination; for as Shakespeare says,

"Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke-devils sworn to either's purpose;"

this rebellion, accursed in its motive, which was to rivet the shackles of slavery on a whole race for all the future; accursed in its means, which have been "red ruin and the breaking up of laws," the overthrow of the mildest and blessedest of governments, and the profuse shedding of brother's blood by brother's hands; accursed in its accompaniments of violence, cruelty and barbarism, is now doubly accursed in its final act of cold-blooded murder. [Applause.]

"Cold-blooded, but impotent, and defeated in its own purposes! The frenzied hand which slew the head of the government, in the mad hope of paralyzing its functions, only drew the hearts of the people together more closely to strengthen and sustain its power. All the North once more, without party or division, clenches hands around the common altar; all the North swears a more earnest fidelity to freedom; all the North again presents its breasts, as the living shield and bulwark of the nation's unity and life. Oh! foolish and wicked dream, oh! insanity of fanaticism, oh! blindness of black hate—to think that this majestic temple of human liberty, which is built upon the clustered columns of free and independent states, and whose base is as broad as the continent—could be shaken to pieces, by striking off the ornaments of its capital! No! this nation lives, not in one man nor in a hundred men, however eminent, however able, however endeared to us; but in the affections, the virtues, the energies and the will of the whole American people. It has perpetual succession, not like a dynasty, in the line of its rulers, but in the line of its masses. They are always alive; they are always present, to empower its acts, and to impart an unceasing vitality to its institutions. No maniac's blade, no traitor's bullet shall ever penetrate that heart, for it is immortal, like the substance of Milton's angels, and can only 'by annihilating die.' [Applause.]

"These sudden visitations of Providence; these mysterious and fearful vicissitudes in the destinies of nations and individuals, always seem to our shortsighted human wisdom as inscrutable. Nor would it be less than presumption in any one to attempt to interpret the meaning of the Divine Mind in this late and most appalling affliction. God, as he passes, the Scriptures tell us, can only be seen from behind, can only be seen when events have gone by. Until then we grope in the darkness, we guess at best but dimly, we more often muse in mere mute wonder and awe. Yet it is always permitted us to extract such good as we may from his seeming frowns and judgments. Thus I discern, in the removal of Mr. Lincoln—lamentable and horrible as it was in its circumstances—some reasons for a calm and hopeful submission to the Divine Will. I can see how our nation is cemented by its tears into a more universal and affectionate brotherhood; I can see how the Proclamation of Freedom must become the eternal law of our hearts, if not of the land, through the martyrdom and canonization of its author; I can see how the atrocious crime of assassination must tear away from the rebellion every friend that it had left in the civilized world abroad; and I can see how the succession of Mr. Johnson—a southern man, known to the southern people by the fact of his origin and principles, not amenable to the prejudices knotted and gnarled about Mr. Lincoln—shall undermine the supremacy of the southern leaders and reconcile the deluded masses more rapidly than any acts of amnesty or promises of forgiveness. [Cheers.]

"But what impresses me most forcibly in all

FORD'S THEATRE.

The government has taken possession of Ford's theatre, for good reasons. After a thorough examination of the persons employed in the establishment, several of them have been committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

THE SURRATT FAMILY.

The secessionists in Washington were among the earliest to drape their houses with emblems of mourning. The widow Surratt went into mourning at once. A prominent democratic politician here, who abused Mr. Lincoln last fall, and used language calculated to stir up insurrection last November, now goes about the street strongly denouncing the murder of Mr. Lincoln. The widow Surratt kept a boarding-house, which was the resort of secessionists. She is in the Old Capitol prison.

WILKES BOOTH.

There are many intelligent persons who believe that Booth still lurks in some hiding place in Washington. The detectives generally believe that the horsemen who rode in haste over the Navy Yard Bridge on the fatal Friday night were decoys, and that Booth was not one of them. That there are persons in Washington who would hide Booth, no one doubts. There are women who would do it quickly. Some of Booth's intimate companions are still at large here; but, of course, it does not necessarily follow that his friends know anything of his plans. His intimates, however, were generally bad young men of rebel proclivities. It is suspected that some of them know more than they will tell. B.

REPORTED ARREST OF ATZEROTH.

The following despatch from General E. B. Tyler, dated at the Relay House last evening, reports the arrest of Atzeroth, the man who attacked Secretary Seward:

"Sergeant Gammill, of the First Delaware cavalry, Captain Townsend's company, of my command, has just brought in George A. Atzeroth, one of the assassins of President Lincoln. He has been identified by the detectives who have been pursuing him."

A special despatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this morning gives the following confirmatory account:

"MONOCACY, April 20.—Andrew Atzeroth, the supposed assassin of the Secretary of State, was captured here this morning by a scout of Company D, First Delaware cavalry, Captain Solomon Townsend, under the command of Major Artman, Two Hundred and Thirteenth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. He was taken at a place called Germantown, in Montgomery county, while in bed at the house of his cousin, who has also been arrested and held as a witness. Atzeroth is a villanous-looking man, and a German by birth. He has been in this country about twenty years, and has resided most of that time at Port Tobacco, on the Potomac.

"He is on intimate terms with the Surratt family, and there is but little doubt of his criminality. In his statement to Lieutenant Runkles, who examined him, he was equivocating and unsatisfactory. His statement will be forwarded to headquarters to-morrow. He takes his capture with perfect *sang froid*, and manifests but little concern. He was forwarded to the Relay House, by Major Artman, this afternoon, heavily ironed and guarded. It was with difficulty that the soldiers could be prevented from lynching him."

How Sherman's Army Received the News of Lee's Flight.

The following extract from a private letter from an officer in Sherman's army, written before the death of the President, shows how the news of the capture of Richmond was received:

"HEADQUARTERS, GOLDSBORO', N. C., April 10, 1865.

"What words can be said of joy and congratulation over the glorious news from Richmond! Thank God that Lee's army is broken up and in flight, and that the rebellion is crushed.

"To-day we move out in pursuit of Johnston, not to interpose between him and Lee, but, to the contrary, to drive them together, placing ourselves between him and the South. I think we shall have one more battle before the war is over, and then peace must ensue. Heaven grant such a blessed consummation. Too many noble souls have already been sacrificed because of this wicked rebellion.

"All of us are rejoiced that the grand, brave Army of the Potomac have overthrown Lee; this is their fight, and they will find none so ready to give them the laurels as this army. Indeed it is singular to see how spontaneous and unanimous is the expression of this sentiment. You know that I have an excellent opportunity to hear the opinion of officers and men. The men come together and talk over the subject, but the remark is made: 'Well, I'm glad the Army of the Potomac have won this great victory before we got there.' And I can assure you, my dear friend, that next to serving with Sherman, it would be my greatest pride to be a soldier of the army of the Potomac."

Secretary Seward and his Son Recovering.

Secretary Stanton reports that Secretary Seward and his son are still improving. Surgeon-General Barnes reported at nine o'clock last evening as follows:

"*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

"I have the honor to report that there has been a decided improvement in the condition of the Secretary of State to-day.

"No perceptible alteration in the case of Mr. F. Seward.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"J. K. BARNES, Brigadier-General."

A Curious Incident.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

On Wednesday night preceding the President's assassination, a little deaf and dumb girl in our institution got up in her sleep, went to a classmate, and after rousing her, spelt with the manual alphabet, "Lincoln is shot." In the morning the somnambulist knew nothing of the circumstance till informed of it by her friend in the presence of others.

The incident would probably never have been recalled but for the sad emphasis which after events gave it.

It now seems one of those cases of prescience which so often arise to puzzle mental philosophers. W.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb, April 18.

Foreign Sympathy.

The following telegram from Mr. W. H. Pope, government counsel at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, was received to-day by Mr. Peter Cooper:

"CHARLOTTETOWN, April 19, 1865.

"To PETER COOPER: The government and people of this island are deeply shocked by intelligence of the murder of President Lincoln, and desire to express their detestation of the diabolical act which has taken away the life of the Chief Magistrate of a nation with which we have long had intercommercial relations.

"W. H. POPE."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL THATCHER.

THE FORTS OCCUPIED BY THE NAVAL FORCES.

WEST GULF SQUADRON, UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP STOCKDALE, OFF MOBILE, April 12.—Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that on Monday, the 10th instant, subsequent to the capture of Fort Alexis and Spanish Fort, detailed in my despatch No. 53, dated April 9th, the Octorora, Lieutenant Commander W. W. Low, and the iron-clads were enabled, in consequence of the thorough dragging of the Blakely River, through the indefatigable and intelligent exertions of Commander Pierce Crosby, to move up the river nearly abreast of Spanish Fort, from which point Lieut.-Commander Low, with his rifled gun, shelled, with great precision, Forts Huger and Tracy, and with such effect that both these forts were evacuated on the evening of the 11th, and our forces took possession, capturing a few prisoners in the adjoining marsh.

The forts I shall hold until General Canby can garrison them with his troops.

This morning I moved, with the gunboats convoying, eight thousand men of General Granger's force, to the west side of Mobile Bay, for the purpose of attacking Mobile.

On our arrival it was soon ascertained that the enemy had evacuated all their defences and retreated with their gunboats up the Alabama river.

The gunboats will, in a few days, unquestionably, be captured, unless destroyed by the rebels themselves.

General Granger and myself have just sent into Mobile a formal demand to the mayor for its unconditional surrender, which will undoubtedly be accorded, as the city is now at our mercy.

The navy has already hoisted the stars and stripes over the walls of Fort Pinto and Spanish River Battery. We also have entire possession of Choctaw Point Battery and three heavy forts below it, within Ganows' Bend. I shall place a sufficient number of gunboats directly in front of the city to give efficient protection to loyal inhabitants, of whom, I learn, there are a great number.

General Canby, with the forces under his command, is at present in Blakely, though I have constant telegraphic communication with him.

I send this despatch by Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Gillis, whose vessel—the Milwaukie—was, as the Department has been already informed, destroyed by a torpedo. I subsequently gave him charge of the naval battery on shore, with which he rendered very effective service in shelling Fort Alexis and the Spanish Fort. I commend him to the attention of the Department for zeal and gallantry.

I am also much indebted to Commander Crosby, who has been untiring in freeing Blakely River of torpedoes, having succeeded in removing over one hundred and fifty—a service demanding coolness, judgment and perseverance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear Admiral Commanding the West Gulf Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, Washington.

FROM ALBANY.

Passage of Bills.

[Special Despatch to the Evening Post.]

ALBANY, April 21.—The City Inspector's bill and the Cornell University bill passed the Assembly this morning. The Senate is engaged upon the Deficiency bill.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD REPAIRING.

WILLIAMSPORT, April 21.—The Erie Railroad having been thoroughly repaired since the recent freshets, will be reopened to-morrow.

THE REMAINS OF MR. LINCOLN.

Arrangements for their Reception in this City

The Procession—The Body to Lie in State at the City Hall.

Business is resumed to-day in this city, though little is doing. The public mind is still occupied with the subject of the death of the President, and several days must pass before the current of trade and commerce will resume their customary channels.

Arrangements are making for the reception of the remains. The military authorities and the municipal authorities are co-operating. It has been decided to receive the body on Monday at ten o'clock, by an escort of the Seventh regiment.

It will then be taken to the City Hall and be laid in state in an extension of the Governor's room now building at the head of the great circular stairway leading from the vestibule of the Hall to the second story, where the room is situated.

At the end of the extension near the stairway the remains will be placed, so that persons going up one side of the double stairs, and down the other side, may view the features as they pass.

The Governor's room, thus extended, will be appropriately and magnificently draped in mourning. Over the place where the body will lay there is to be a bust of Mr. Lincoln, and on either side urns will be placed. The extension is yet unfinished, and little idea can be given of the plans.

Persons will be admitted to the City Hall to see the remains as soon after ten o'clock as they are properly disposed for that purpose. Entrance is to be through the front gates of the Hall, on the southern side, and egress through the door at the rear or north side.

A force of several hundred policemen will be stationed in the City Hall Park and in the building to reserve order, and to facilitate the proceedings. It is expected that one hundred to one hundred and twenty persons will see the remains in each minute of time.

At this rate, if the body should be exposed to view at eleven o'clock on Monday morning and

THE EVENING POST: NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865.

THIRD EDITION.

Four O'Clock

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEPTION OF MR. LINCOLN'S REMAINS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 21, 2.15 p. m.—The procession is now escorting the body from the Exchange to the depot.

THE CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

Further Reports.

WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON, U. S. STEAM FLAGSHIP SUSQUEHANNA, OFF BIG BRAZOS RIVER, TEXAS, April 11.—Sir: I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the report of Acting Assistant-Surgeon R. W. Gifford, giving the names of the men killed and wounded on board the Osage by the explosion of a torpedo on the 20th ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. THATCHER,
Acting Rear Admiral Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

U. S. S. TALLAHATCHIE, OFF MOBILE, April 3.—Sir: I have the honor to report the casualties on board the U. S. S. Monitor Osage, sunk by the explosion of a torpedo of Mobile, M ch 29, 1865.

Killed—Lewis Drewall, master at arms; Wm. Fulcher, seaman; John Everhart, ordinary seaman; Charles Taylor, ordinary seaman.

Wounded—Wm. Bennett, boatswain's mate, legs and head; John Jones, legs; Michael McGuire, seaman, head and arms; James Harris, ordinary seaman, head and body; W. G. Fisher, ordinary seaman, head; Wm. Hartley, ordinary seaman, legs; Charles Corburn, landsman, legs; Benjamin Dividanger, landsman, legs.

Very respectfully, R. W. GIFFORD,
Acting Surgeon, U. S. N.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. M. Gamble, U. S. N.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 20.

SENATE.

BILLS ENGROSSED.

The New York and Brooklyn Railroad bill. For a railway in the streets of West Farms and Morrisania, the Bronx River Railroad bill. To authorize the discharging of New York City policy, for the consolidation of the Senate.

BILLS PASSED.

Calling in the United Senator Jurisdiction over the Mechanics' Savings Bank (Brooklyn). Relative to the ministers' array of Brooklyn. Relative to the raising of the Brooklyn Bridge. Relative to the Brooklyn Bridge. Relative to the Commissioners to revise the Revised Statutes of New York.

Relative to the Brooklyn Bridge.

A motion to make the Brooklyn Railroad bill the special order for Tuesday evening was lost.

The consideration of the Annual Supply bill was then resumed.

ASSEMBLY.

A joint resolution adjourning for the ensuing week or a concurrent resolution to adjourn with the Senate and municipal authorities of Albany, in particular, were a name for the reception of the remains of the President at the Capitol.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable the City Inspector of New York more efficiently to discharge his duties. Relative to the duties of the Fire Department of New York. To relieve New York Undertakers' Hospital from taxation. To relieve from Brooklyn to Calvary Cemetery. To establish a Board of Commissioners of Pilots for the Port of New York, made by the Pilot Commissioners, by Mr. New York, Nicholas McDonald. Concerning a ferry from Canal street to Hoboken. To establish a free library in the city of New York.

MEETING AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK.

Address to the President—His Reply.

At the great gathering of citizens on Monday last in Wall street, on the first tidings received of the death of Mr. Lincoln, a Committee was appointed to wait on the new President in Washington, and also to wait upon President Johnson.

At a meeting held to day at the Custom-House Mr. Moses Taylor took the chair and submitted the following report of the proceedings of the committee:

The committee of Thirteen, appointed on the 19th instant, left for the seat of Government on Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, a. m. They were waited upon by the Hon. Hamilton Fish, who introduced them to Hon. S. S. Foster, who extended to them an invitation to an interview, pending the business of the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, and of Mr. M. B. Field, Assistant Treasurer, which was made for an interview with Mr. Johnson on Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock. At this interview the deputation was introduced individually by the President, by Mr. Moses Taylor, Collector of New York, for the purpose of conferring the acknowledgments of the deputation are due."

The following address, signed by the committee and numerous other citizens, was presented and read to the President by the chairman:

To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of the United States, desire to tender to you their sincere concerns the public welfare and which shares the hopes of the nation, which has fallen upon you.

The loss of a Chief Executive Magistrate by assassination, and treacherous, and at a crisis, has plunged us into a sorrow and bereavement, and has unnerved the strength and stability of popular Government.

Assassination has taken from us our President, who has proved equal to the emergency, and the great Ruler of Nations has called you to the helm of the ship of state at the critical moment of the storm.

Assassination has taken from us our President, who has proved equal to the emergency, and the great Ruler of Nations has called you to the helm of the ship of state at the critical moment of the storm.

In assuming you of the entire and perfect confidence of this community, we offer you our united support in the discharge of your responsible duties, in the assurance of the approbation of your fellow-citizens, and of the United States, in preserving the integrity of the Union, maintaining the Constitution, and upholding the dignity of the nation.

With the highest respect we remain, your fellow citizens.

MOSES TAYLOR, Chairman, and other citizens."

The President replied to the address, and received by the terms in which the citizens of New York City had spoken of him.

MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MOVEMENT OF CITIZENS.

Only One Dollar Subscriptions Received.

A movement for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln, in proof as in this city, has been received with so much favor that its immediate success is placed beyond question. It comes from the public only to day; the subscriptions were limited to one dollar each, so that a large portion of our citizens will be enabled to share in the contribution; and the persons to whom the subject has been presented are unanimous in their approval.

Mr. Timothy G. Churchill, No. 161 Broadway, who has been requested to act as treasurer, had received up to noon to-day about five hundred subscriptions, as a result of very limited personal efforts; and other gentlemen who had taken charge of the few papers that had been prepared were receiving names in numbers not reported.

Subscription papers, with the following, have been procured by the committee—whose names are announced elsewhere—in form as follows:

"LINCOLN MONUMENT.

"NEW YORK, April 19, 1865.

The undersigned, citizens of New York, desirous to show their respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, hereby subscribe the sum of one dollar each, to be appropriated to the erection of a monument, to be placed in or near one of the public squares of this city."

Copies of these papers are to be left at the various banks, insurance company's offices, large stores, newspaper establishments, the Custom-House, and elsewhere. The promise, from the indications to-day, is that a very large sum will be offered at once. The committee have not yet to do so far reached, to be represented in the land for the proposed monument, to be one of the most remarkable features of the outburst of popular feeling which has attended the death of the President.

Some of the ward district associations are offering their surplus funds for the use of the Monument Committee. The sum to the hands of William A. Darling, treasurer of the Fifteenth Ward Association, in the Metropolitan Hall, and a similar action has been and notice has been given that unless other funds be raised by subscriptions, it will become a part of the monument fund.

The maximum amount which it is now supposed can be subscribed is from one to two hundred thousand dollars. Half the sum would probably be sufficient for the erection of a suitable monument.

The plans are not yet formed. The committee have thought, however, that a tomb in the tomb of Mr. Lincoln, standing on a pedestal or base, and bearing in the right hand a scroll representing the Emancipation Proclamation, would be a fitting monument.

The statue would be larger than life size, but the design of the monument is yet to be decided on, in accordance with the views of the contributors, and of persons specially interested.

On Tuesday night a meeting was held in Union Square, when the Union Committee met, and upon space between Broadway and University Place, corresponding to the spot at the south entrance side occupied by the Washington monument.

A permit to make this fence was given to Colonel Howe and others by the Street Commissioner. The intention at first was to make a temporary fence, to stand during the funeral ceremonies, but the place will doubtless be selected as the best for the monument. It has since been decided to erect.

TRIBUTES TO MR. LINCOLN.

MEETING AT GENERAL DIX'S HEADQUARTERS —ORDERS—ARRIVES.

The arrangements for the funeral of President Lincoln will be very extensive, and cannot be completed before the morning on which the remains are expected to arrive from Washington.

MEETING AT GENERAL DIX'S HEADQUARTERS.

A meeting was held at General Dix's headquarters this morning, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to receive the body of President Lincoln on its arrival.

Adjutant-General Irving represented Governor Fenton, the Governor having returned to Albany last night. Major-General Dix, Major-General Ord, Brigadier-Generals Hall, Thomas C. Acton, President of the Police Commissioners, and Acting Commissioner Colonel Rowe were present.

A long conference took place, when it was determined to receive the body at Jersey City, as already announced, at ten o'clock on Monday morning. Some details of the reception were also discussed, but no conclusion was reached from those previously reported were made.

MEETING OF ITALIANS.

L'Eco d'Italia publishes a notice signed by the Consul-General of Italy, inviting all the Italians, resident in this city, to meet to-night at Cooper Institute, in order to express their sorrow for the national bereavement of the American people, and to adopt measures to participate in the funeral procession on Monday next.

ORDER OF GENERAL DIX.

General Dix has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, New York City, April 19, 1865.

CIRCULAR.—All public offices will be closed on the day of the funeral of our late President, Abraham Lincoln, which is expected to take place at the Metropolitan Hotel, Jersey City, on Monday, April 24, 1865.

By command of Major-General Dix:

J. T. LEE, Colonel and A. A. G.

Official: Thos. Lord, Jr., Captain and A. D. C.

ORDER OF THE COLLECTOR.

Collector Draper has issued the following:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 19, 1865.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, the Custom-House will be closed on the day of the funeral of the President of the United States, and other attached to the Revenue Department will be closed on the day of the funeral, in honor of the memory of our late illustrious Chief Magistrate.

HENRY A. DRAPER, Collector.

ARRESTS FOR TEARING DOWN MOURNING EMBLEMS.

Officer Flemming arrested John Smith, Henry Snyder and Frederick Schmidt, for tearing down mourning emblems from a house in Grand street, on Saturday evening. The prisoners were accessionally, as a young Senator, engaged in controversy with them, he always took great pleasure in referring me to the necessary documents to enable me successfully to controvert them.

"But, you ask me, is he a sober man?

"Such was certainly his character during all the time he was in the Senate of the United States. My best impression is that he did not drink at all that time. After his leave of absence, he went to Tennessee as Brigadier-General, to act as military governor. I of course, do not know whether he did or did not, like a great many of the officers in the army, indulge in drinking. I am informed that when he left Tennessee to come on to Washington to attend the inauguration, he was just recovering from a severe illness. That he was under great urgent solicitation, against his own preference. That he was stationed and kept up more by stimulants than prescribed and recommended by his physician. He was still in a very feeble state when *probably* he was ordered to have been under the charge of his physician on the day of his inauguration.

LATER FINANCIAL NEWS.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

SECOND BOARD—April 21.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20s Coup.	105½	50 Hud. River R.R.	103½
5,000 U. S. 5s 10-40s	94½	100 do	103½
10,000 do	94½	100 do	103½
10,000 U. S. 6s 1881 c.	100	100 Erie	90½
10,000 Quicksilver 6s	65	500 do	90½
10,000 Quicksilver 6s	65	100 Tol. Pit. & Ch.	81
100 do	65	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	87
100 Pad. & Hud. C.	150	100 do	87
50 P. Mail Stk. Co.	130	100 Cl. & Pit. R.	91½
100 Chic. & R. I.	90	100 Cl. & Pit. R.	91½
100 do	90	100 do	91½
100 do	90	100 do	91½
100 do	90	100 do

MEETING AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK.

Address to the President—His Reply.

At the great gathering of citizens on Monday last in Wall street, on the first tidings received of the death of Mr. Lincoln, a Committee was appointed to attend the funeral services in Washington, and also to wait upon President Johnson.

At a meeting held to day at the Custom-House Mr. Moses Taylor took the chair and submitted the following report of the proceedings of the committee:

"The Committee of Thirteen, appointed on the 12th instant, left for the seat of government on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at eight o'clock, A. M. They were waited upon on the same evening by the acting Vice-President, Hon. S. S. Foster, who extended to them the courtesies of his high position. Through the kindness of the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, and of Mr. M. B. Field, his assistant, an appointment was made for an interview with President Johnson on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock. At this interview the deputation was introduced individually to the President, by Mr. Simeon Draper, Collector of New York, for whose attention and courtesy the acknowledgments of the deputation are due."

The following address, signed by the committee and numerous other citizens, was presented and read to the President by the chairman:

"NEW YORK, April 17, 1865.

"*To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States;*

"Sir: We address you as members of a community largely interested in whatever concerns the public welfare, and which shares fully in the grievous affliction that has fallen on the nation.

"The loss of a Chief Executive Magistrate by assassination is an event that could not fail to startle the public mind, and bring suddenly to an unwonted test the strength and stability of popular government.

"The system provided for us by our fathers has been found equal to the emergency, and the great interests at stake have already been safely entrusted under the forms of the constitution, and with the hearty concurrence of the American people.

"Lamenting the loss of a just and good man, whose life has been made a sacrifice on the altar of public duty, we are consoled and strengthened by the knowledge that under Divine Providence, your wisdom, experience and patriotism can safely guide and guard us amidst all the perils that surround the public councils of the nation.

"In assuring you of the entire and perfect confidence of this commercial community, we offer you our united pledges of an earnest and determined support in all the measures of the government for preserving the integrity of the Union, maintaining the rights of the people and upholding the honor of the nation.

"With the highest respect we remain, your fellow citizens,
(Signed)
"MOSES TAYLOR, Chairman, and other citizens."

The President appeared to be sensibly affected by the terms in which the citizens of New York pledged to him the united support of this commercial community in the measures of the government, and replied substantially as follows:

"I need not say, gentlemen, how deeply grateful I am to you and the influential and eminent citizens whom you represent, for words of encouragement and confidence which you have spoken. Such a manifestation of regard would at any time be acceptable, but at the present time it finds in my heart the warmest response.

"You will not expect of me, under existing circumstances, an extended declaration of my views on public affairs. My past life must be the guaranty of my future course. And if in the principles which have heretofore guided my action as a public man there is not found a sufficient earnest of those which, with the blessing of God, will direct my course in dealing with the great public questions which are now coming up for determination, no professions that I should now make no declarations of policy that I should now lay down, would command your respect or insure your confidence. Yet there are some points which stand out so prominently, that none can hesitate to yield a ready assent to their force and truth. Our great and good President has been stricken down by the hand of an assassin. Every one will agree that arson is a crime, and must be punished. No one will deny that murder is a crime and must meet with its just penalty. All will concur in awarding to the assassin the punishment of his crime.

"But if the assassin of the President is not to escape deserved punishment what shall be done to those who have attempted the assassination of the republic—who have compassed the life of the nation? The lesson must be taught beyond the possibility of ever being unlearned, that treason is a crime—the greatest of human crimes. Yet in exercising the high prerogatives which devolve upon me, I shall, if I know myself, temper justice with mercy; I shall not forget, however, I trust that while the exercise of mercy is easy and pleasant, mercy to the individual is often a source of the greatest misery to the mass of the people. Every question as it arises must be disposed of according to the circumstances which shall surround it at the time. The quiet and orderly manner in which the hiatus created by the death of the Chief Magistrate so suddenly and by so terrible a shock, has been closed up in the peaceful work of the Constitution, is a sure guarantee that the strength and wisdom of the people and of the government will be found equal to every emergency which may arise. Had any one four years ago undertaken to predict the wonderful events which have happened during the great struggle through which we have passed, his utterances would have been classed with the stories of the Arabian Nights, and the tale of the Wonderful Lamp. So, while it is not for us to anticipate what may occur in the future, we are sustained by an abiding faith in the Divine Being, and by a sure confidence that the great principles of government and of freedom which have been vindicated by our successes hitherto, will be secured and perpetuated in the midst of all the vicissitudes through which it may be our future yet to pass.

"I thank you, gentlemen, again for your kind expression of confidence. Certain I am that while the responsibilities which devolve upon me might have fallen upon many possessed of far more ability to meet and fulfill them, yet no one can approach them with a more sincere desire or more honest determination to discharge them with a view solely to the welfare of the people and the peace and prosperity of the nation."

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of New York will regard it alike a privilege and a duty to take part with the municipal and other public bodies in rendering suitable honors to the remains of the late President of the United States while in transit through this city on Tuesday next.

"Resolved, That with the view to give a fitting expression of the universal sentiment entertained by the exalted public character of Abraham Lincoln, and the surpassing excellence of his personal attributes, the following general programme of arrangements be adopted:

"1. The citizens of New York and Brooklyn engaged in the pursuits of commerce, letters and the arts, and all industrial professions, be requested to assemble at Union Square, on Fourteenth street, between Broadway and University Place, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at an hour to be hereafter named.

"2. Proper arrangements to be made for the performance of religious exercises, and the delivery of an address appropriate to the occasion.

"3. All the organizations of private clubs to be invited to take part in these ceremonies, under their own officers and in such manner as may be most agreeable to themselves.

"4. That a committee of twenty-five be appointed by the chair to carry into effect the proposed arrangements.

"Resolved, That Hon. John A. King be invited to preside over the assemblage at Union Square.

"Resolved, That it is unanimous choice of this committee that Hon. Geo. Bancroft be invited to deliver the address on Tuesday next, and that a committee of three members be appointed to wait upon Mr. Bancroft and urge his acceptance of the appointment.

"Resolved, That this committee desire to so arrange their part of these solemn duties as to conform with such arrangements as may be made by the municipal authorities, and that a committee of three members be appointed to communicate this resolution to the joint committee of the Common Council."

The following Committee was appointed by the Chair:

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.

A. T. Stewart,	John A. Dix,
Jonathan Sturges,	Prosper M. Wetmore,
Simeon Draper,	Robert S. Hone,
Edwards Pierrepont,	Benj. W. Bonney.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Chas. G. Cornell,
Samuel Sloan,	Samuel Wetmore,
Edward Minturn,	Oliver K. King,
William M. Tweed,	L. W. Winchester,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,	T. W. Worth,
Douglas Taylor,	Josiah Hedden,
William E. Dodge,	M. W. Cooper,
Isaac Bell,	Thos. C. Acton.

OFFICERS:

MOSES TAYLOR, Chairman.
S. B. Chittenden, Henry M. Taber,
Frank F. Howe.

Mr. Wetmore explained the arrangements for the reception of the body, when the meeting adjourned.

MEETING AT GENERAL DIX'S HEADQUARTERS—ORDERS—ARRESTS.

The arrangements for the funeral of President Lincoln will be very extensive, and cannot be completed before the morning on which the remains are expected to arrive from Washington.

MEETING AT GENERAL DIX'S HEADQUARTERS.

A meeting was held at General Dix's headquarters this morning, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to receive the body of President Lincoln on Monday.

Adjutant-General Irving represented Governor Fenton, the Governor having returned to Albany last night. Major-Generals Dix, Peck and Sandford, Brigadier Generals Hall, Thomas C. Acton, President of the Police Commissioners, and Aldermen Ottiwell and Ryers were present.

A long conference took place, when it was determined to receive the body at Jersey City, as already announced, at ten o'clock on Monday morning. Some details of the reception were also discussed, but no arrangements different from those previously reported were made.

MEETING OF ITALIANS.

L'Eco d'Italia publishes a call signed by the Consul-General of Italy, inviting all the Italians, resident in this city, to meet to-night at Cooper Institute in order to express their sympathy for the national bereavement of the American people, and to adopt measures to participate in the funeral procession on Monday next.

ORDER OF GENERAL DIX.

General Dix has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, April 21, 1865.

CIRCULAR.—All general and field officers in the United States service now in this city, on duty or on leave, will report at the headquarters of the Department of the East, 49 Bleecker street, to Brevet-Colonel M. T. McMahon, Assistant Adjutant-General, on Saturday and Sunday, the 22d and 23d instant, for the purpose of assisting at the funeral ceremonies of the late President. Officers of the navy and marine corps of equivalent rank are requested to report at these headquarters for the same purpose.

By command of Major-General DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and A. A. G.
Official: THOS. LORD, Jr., Captain and A. D. C.

ORDER OF THE COLLECTOR.

Collector Draper has issued the following:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 21, 1865.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, dated Treasury Department, Washington, 17th April, 1865, all officers of the Customs, and others attached to the Revenue Department, will wear crape on the left arm for six months, in honor to the memory of our late illustrious Chief Magistrate.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

ARRESTS FOR TEARING DOWN MOURNING EMBLEMS.

Officer Flemming arrested John Smith, Henry Snyder and Frederick and Cornelius Van Ronk, charged with tearing down the crape in front of the store No. 103 Chatham street. The prisoners are all employed in the Ordnance Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Justice Hogan committed them for examination.

Meeting of Citizens of the Pacific Coast.

A second meeting of the citizens of the Pacific coast was held this morning at the Metropolitan Hotel. Nearly every state and territory was represented.

George Barstow, of California, who presided at the former meeting, took the chair, and R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, I. N. Dowler, of California, and A. Bushwiller, of Oregon, acted as secretaries.

Mr. Barstow read the responses of President Johnson to various addresses made to him within a few days past, and commented upon them as full of promise to the country.

Mr. McCormick moved the following resolutions, which were duly adopted and ordered to be published here and sent by telegraph to the journals of the Pacific, viz.:

Resolved, That we hail with the most sincere satisfaction the sentiments expressed by his Excellency Andrew Johnson, in response to the addresses of various public bodies, made to him since his accession to the highest office in this republic.

Resolved, That in his clear and positive views of treason and its enormous crimes, his comprehensive understanding of the great responsibilities resting upon him, his determined devotion to the Union, and his declared purpose to advance every measure for its preservation, and the restoration of peace upon such terms only as are calculated to make it honorable, enduring and satisfactory to the loyal heart, we have cause for profound congratulation.

Resolved, That for ourselves and for the people of the Pacific coast, irrespective of past partisan relations, we pledge a cordial and abiding co-operation with the new President in all his efforts to promote the best interests of the nation in the hour of its dire disaster, and especially in his labors towards a speedy and complete overthrow of the unhallowed rebellion whose great wickedness has culminated in the assassination, in cold blood, of the foremost friend of freedom and the rights of man.

On motion of Major Sherman, of Nevada, the following committee was appointed to make arrangements for the participation of the citizens of the Pacific coast in the obsequies on Tuesday next: E. A. Sherman, J. H. Kirkead, T. J. Edwards, G. W. Guthrie, C. H. Filkins and C. H. Bassett.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place at eight o'clock this evening, when a general attendance of residents of the Pacific states and territories is requested.

One of Mr. Lincoln's Latest Letters.

Last week General Van Alen, of this city, wrote to the President to ask him not to expose his life unnecessarily, as he had done at Richmond, and assuring him of the earnest desire of all his countrymen to close the war he had so successfully conducted. After acknowledging the receipt of the letter, the President replied, April 14th, the day of his death, and said:

"I intend to adopt the advice of my friends and use due precaution. * * * I thank you for the assurance you give me that I shall be supported by conservative men like yourself, in the efforts I may make to restore the Union, so as to make it, to use your language, a Union of hearts and hands as well as of states.

"Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

"To General Van Alen."

Senator Doolittle on Andrew Johnson.

Senator Doolittle delivered an eloquent address at a mass meeting of the citizens of Racine, Wisconsin, held on Sunday evening last, to express their sorrow at the death of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Doolittle spoke of Andrew Johnson as follows:

"He is, I think, a native of North Carolina. He was an humble mechanic, a tailor by trade, and, it is said, received instructions in the first rudiments of education from his devoted wife. He is a man of medium stature, compact and strong built, of dark complexion and deep set black eyes. He is of bilious temperament, of strong intellect, indomitable energy and iron will, in whose character I should say the strongest feature of all is that of stern justice, mingled with a genuine hatred of all forms of aristocracy and oppression, and a patriotism so ardent that it amounts to a passion, almost a religion. He was the real author of the Homestead law, although it did not pass both Houses until after the rebellion began. On account of his determined and constant support of that measure of the people, and which, of itself would bar slavery out of all the new territories, the aristocratic slaveholders of the South—Mason, Slidell, Toombs, Davis, and the like, long before the rebellion, hated him with a perfect hatred.

"I have occasion to know how much he reciprocated their feelings towards him, for when I

LATER FINANCIAL NEWS

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

SECOND BOARD—APRIL 21.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81 c.	109	50	Erie R'way Pf..	90
3,000	U. S. 5s 10-40c.	94¾	100	Hud. River R.s30	103⅛
1,000	do......	95	200	Reading R......	102⅝
10,000	do......	94¾	1500	do	102¼
5,000	U.S.6s 5-20 c.	106¾	400	do	102⅛
5,000	Missouri S.6s	65	500	do.....s10	102
300	Quick. Min. Co..	62	300	Tol. & Wab. R...	43
100	Mariposa M.....	14	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	62½
500	do	13⅞	200	do	62¾
100	Del. & Hud. C..	150	100	do......b10	62¾
50	P. Mail SS. Co..	300	200	Cl. & Pi. R...b10	72½
500	Chic & NW. RR.	29	100	Ch.&N.W.Pf.b10	59½
500	do.....s30..	28⅝	100	do	59
200	N. Y. Cen. R..s5	94	400	do	59½
600	do	94⅜	100	do	59¾
300	do......s10	94	100	do......s5	59½
50	do	94½	100	Chic. & R. I....	95
13	Erie Railway....	75	100	P., F. W. & C....	95⅛
1000	do	74¾	300	do	95½
100	do	75	200	do	95½
600	do	75¼	100	do	96
200	do......s10	75	100	A. & T. H. R. pf.	70

The stock market this afternoon is firm but dull. Money is easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold is active and advancing. Foreign exchange is rather more active, and quotations are rather better. Transactions are reported at 109⅜@109½. The following were the closing quotations at 3½ o'clock:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 6s., c.....	108¾	109	Ill. Central.....	111	112
U. S. 5-20s. c..	106⅝	106⅞	Pittsburg......	72½	72¾
U. S. 5-20s. c. n.	106⅝	106⅞	Northwestern..	29	29½
U. S. 10-40s, c..	94¾	95	Northwes. Pref.	59½	59¾
U. S. Cer.......	99	—	Toledo..........	100	105
Tenn. State 6s..	64	65	Rock Island....	94½	95
Missouri 6s....	64¾	65	Fort Wayne....	95⅞	96
Pacific Mail....	300	300	P. du Chien....	36	40
N. Y. Central..	94⅛	94¼	Terre-Haute....	34	38
Erie...........	74¾	75	Terre-Haute Pf.	70	70
Erie Pref.......	89	89½	Wabash	35	—
Hudson River..	106⅝	107	Canton.........	33¼	33⅝
Reading........	102	102⅛	Cumberland....	46	46⅜
Mich. Central..	108	109	Quicksilver	62	62⅝
Mich. Southern	62⅝	62¾	Mariposa	13⅜	14

Gold is quoted this afternoon as follows: 2:05, 148¾; 2:10, 149⅛; 2:25, 149⅛; 2:50, 149⅛; 3:00 149⅝; 3:10, 149⅝; 3:20, 149⅝.

At the New York Petroleum Stock Board to-day the following sales were made: 500 shares Oceanic, s30, $2 45; 1,200 do., $2 45; 1,000 do., b30, $2 50; 500 do., s30, $2 44; 100 United States, s30, $10 50; 200 do., $11 00; 100 do., c., $11 10; 100 do., s10, $10 80; 500 Rynd Farm, c., $3 50; 1,200 do., $3 40; 100 do., s10, $3 40; 100 do., b5, $3 40; 500 Tack Petroleum, b10, $1 92; 200 do., c., $1 90; 500 do., b15, $1 92; 100 Rawson Farm, $3 50; 100 Pit Hole Creek, $6 00; 200 do., $6 40; 1,100 do., $6 50.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived this Afternoon.

Steamship Evening Star, L C Wimosnny, New Orleans 15th inst, with mdse, mails and pass, to Jas A Raynor. Arrived at S W Bar, P M, 15th inst, steamship Fang Shuey; passed on the S W Bar bark H Strausman and brig Alcove; 17th inst, 7:40 A M, Tortugas bearing N W, spoke steamship Guiding Star, hence for New Orleans.

Brig Kate, McDougal, Lingan 12 days, with coal, to Manhattan Gas Company.

Brig Veloz (Span), San Martin, St Domingo city 15 days, ballast, to A C Rossire & Co.

Sch Glide, Lewis, from New Bedford, with lumber to D F Crosby.

Sch Yarmouth, Baxter, from Wareham, with nails.

Sch Benzeman Strong, Brown, from Newport.

Sch Rosebud (Br), Palmer, 10 days from Sackville, with 180 barrels of flax seed, 100 barrels of potatoes, 3,100 bushels of oats, 86 bushels of barley.

Sch Giraffe, Richardson, Cutler 9 days, with spars, to Holyoke & Murray.

Sch Sylvie, Reynolds, Cutler 15 days, with spars, to Holyoke & Murray.

Sch Tiger, Bock, Woodbridge for Chelsea.

Sch Nelson Wells, Hunter, from Gloucester, with fish to master.

Sch Royal Arch (Br), Davidson, from Cornwallis 10 days, with potatoes, to Duryea & Hyde.

Sch Ann, Green, from Callas, 9 days, with laths, to Jed Frye.

Sch E H Nash, Rawley, Harrington 12 days, spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Sch P Foster, Clark, Millbridge 8 days, lumber to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Sch Union, Dennison, from Machias 9 days, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Sch Harper, Coombs, from Portland, with staves and machinery to J F Joy.

Sch Messenger, Holden, from Rockland, with lime.

Sch Trimmer, North, from Bridgeport for Albany.

Sch Adella, Britor, Cornwallis 14 days, with 4,350 bush potatoes, to Duryea & Hyde.

Sch Northern Light, Buckbee, Vinal Haven, with granite for Navy Yard.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steamship Evening Star, from New Orleans—Charles P Burr, Mrs Coe, L C Baker; Jas Marshall, wife, child and nurse; Mrs Morgan, three Misses Morgan, J S Butler, J E Smith, J C Davis and lady, Mrs S A Trawick, Miss F Trawick, A C Wharton, B F Buclando, J L Florence and valet, Charles Long, S Simpson, J M Tenants and lady, Dr P Faget, wife seven children and servant, C Oger; Mrs H Hirshfield, two children and nurse; S Long, wife, child and servant; Mrs H Lindner, Capt G A Schneidesn, Capt Jno W Lee, E Dechamps, Jr, A Dechamps, H Whitaker, B Sterrett, Jr, Jos Gordon, H J Moreland, S E Witters, Capt W Finler, F Knoc, Mrs Hilborn, Miss Hilborn, M Kalasher, P Lalo, W Hamps, E Decordeviola, Mrs Gould, Mrs Laftya and child, and thirty-five in the steerage.

MARRIED.

GREIFFENHAGEN—MERRELL—On Wednesday, 19th inst., at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., Herman C. Greiffenhagen and Isabel M. Merrell, daughter of John G. Merrell, of this city.

MORRISON—UNDERWOOD—At Yonkers, on Thursday, 20th April, by the Rev. S. T. Carter, John Morrison to Jane E., daughter of John A. Underwood, Esq., all of Yonkers.

THOUGHTS THAT WILL LIVE.

Being memorable sentences from the Addresses, Speeches and other Writings of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

IN PRESS FOR EARLY PUBLICATION.

THE PIONEER BOY

Is the most accurate and interesting narrative of the Life of President Lincoln from his youth till the time of his inauguration. *Every American boy should own and read it.* 12mo, $1 50.

THE THINKING BAYONET,

By JAMES K. HOSMER, author of the "Color Guard." 12mo, $1 75.

☞ The first edition of this admirable book was exhausted three days after publication. *Second Edition now ready.*

IN PRESS:

SERMONS OF A WAR,

BY REV. E. E. HALE.

WALKER, FULLER & CO.,

BOSTON.

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW,

No. 16, Saturday, 22d April,

Contains original articles by J. E. Parton, H. Clapp, Jr. (Figaro), George Arnold (McAroni), William Winter, Paul F. Nicholson, H. A. Delille, Edmund Remack, "Zincali," the author of "Our Streets;" Vane; correspondence from the principal cities, and numerous and interesting excerpts from European journals and magazines. The article entitled

OUR NEW PRESIDENT,

by J. E. PARTON, relates many interesting incidents in the early life of Mr. Johnson, and presents the Chief Magistrate in his home character as the champion of liberty in Tennessee.

Sells everywhere.

OFFICE 596 BROADWAY.

☞ SALE OF PEWS.—THE PEWS IN the new Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison ave., corner of East 42d st., of which the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., is Rector, will be disposed of by public sale and rental on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 24th inst., at 7 o'clock. Plans of the church may be had at the residence of the Sexton, 276 6th ave., and at the church on SUNDAY NEXT and the evening of the sale. By order of the Vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

ap21 8t* E. H. TREMAIN, Clerk.

SAND WANTED.—PROPOSALS WILL be received for 1,000 tons per month, of clean, sharp sand, free from loam, (light color preferred.) Also for the delivery of the same at 17th street, East River.

Parties having banks or beds of sand of the above description, in the vicinity of New York may make proposals for sale of same. Address or apply to

NEW YORK QUARTZ CO.,
48 and 50 East 26th street.

ap21 1w*

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.

Cargoes of Foreign Rags at this Port—Order of the Collector of the Port.

The ravages of the Russian plague have caused public attention to be directed to the fact that rags, which may communicate the contagion here, are coming to New York from Russia and from other countries. There are now in this port the following named vessels with rags:

The ship Statira, from Constantinople; arrived April 15.

The ship Magnet, from Leghorn, Tuscany.

The bark Robert Leonard, from Leghorn, Tuscany.

The bark Maria Morton, from Trieste, Austria.

The brig Von Schack Retchendorff; one hundred and seventy days from Taganrog, Russia.

Collector Draper has sent to the Surveyor the following:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, April 21, 1865.

You will please forthwith instruct the boarding officers, and all inspectors of the customs under your supervision, to report immediately to this office the arrival of any vessel infected with the plague, or any instance of suspicion of such infection; and also the arrival of any passenger who may at any time have been in the vicinity of the contagion.

Respectfully, &c., S. DRAPER, Collector.

Abram Wakeman, Esq., Surveyor of the Port of New York.

Tributes to Mr. Lincoln.

ORDER OF COLLECTOR DRAPER.

The Collector has issued the following order:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 21st, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Custom House will be open on Tuesday, the 25th instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., for the entrance and clearance of vessels.

On Tuesday next, at the hour of 12, the officers of the customs, and other persons attached to the several departments of the revenue, will meet in the rotunda, for the purpose of making arrangements to take the position assigned to them in the funeral procession of President Lincoln. S. DRAPER, Collector.

THE PRINTERS.

The printers of New York will meet at the rooms of the New York Typographical Society, No. 3 Chambers street, on Saturday evening, April 22d, to make arrangements for participating in the obsequies of the late President of the United States.

The Assassination Denounced at Memphis.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BANKS.

The citizens of Memphis, Tennessee, held an impromptu mass meeting on Sunday, 16th instant, to denounce the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and to pay a tribute of respect to his memory. The *Bulletin* says:

"Never have we seen a meeting where there was deeper feeling and where there was more entire accord of sentiment.

"There was no formal organization, but Major-General Banks was introduced to the audience by Major-General Washburne, and was loudly applauded.

General Banks said: "Fellow-citizens, I could not well refuse the invitation of the General, whom I have known in the field, who has introduced me to you and whom I have also known in the council halls of the nation, and the request of the committee of your own citizens that I should mingle an expression of my sympathy with yours upon the sad occurrence and great calamity which to-day overshadows with sadness the hearts of the American people.

"Of the President and Secretary Seward he said they did not end nature's great career by nature's act. They fell by an act of assassination more atrocious than any in history, which had in a moment bereft the nation of its honest, its tried and its trusted leader. I am glad to know that the people of Memphis, that a portion of the people of the state of the patriot Jackson, have no sympathy with or would suggest such crimes as that which has been perpetrated. It is enough for us to know that assassination never yet attained its purpose. It has been tried often in different countries, but never yet did assassination attain the end it had in view, by crime. It is condemned by man—and condemned and punished by God. [Loud applause.] The President and Secretary of State had no enemies, but there were many who misunderstood them. There were many who misinterpreted their views and believed that they were hostile to themselves—but the time will come—it had come when the whole country will acknowledge that these men were inspired by feelings of patriotism, and love of the whole country and love of the whole people. They labored for, and desired nothing, so much as to see the whole American people restored to the labor and happiness they enjoyed before the outbreak of this treasonable rebellion.

They have not died because of their individual acts or individual opinions. It was because they represented the government of the American people, which was established and sanctioned by our patriotic fathers, and redeemed by the blood of our brothers in this day. It was because they represented this, that they were stricken down in the full strength of manhood."

Speeches were also made by General Washburne and General Chetlain.

The *Bulletin* adds:

"The suddenness with which the merchants on Main street and many other citizens draped their houses in mourning, showed how general and profound was the regrets of our people. Court square was very finely draped by our municipal authorities."

"The city was immediately decked with emblems of mourning, tastefully arranged, and many devices and inscriptions singularly appropriate and beautiful are to be seen over the stores on our principal thoroughfares, among which the following on the store of Mr. W. R. Moore, which was one of the first draped, was the most striking:

"'The Great National Heart Bleeds with Grief, and all Civilization Mourns the Lamented Dead.'

"Several secessionists who could not repress their satisfaction over the news, but on the contrary, gave loud and joyful utterance to it, were arrested yesterday morning, and are now in military confinement. Among these were the bar keeper of the Worsham House, and a man named Reeves, said to reside in South Memphis. We learn that they are to be tried immediately by court martial.

Organization of the New Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The new Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction—Messrs. Isaac Bell, James B. Nicholson and Owen W. Brennan—met to-day and organized by the election of Mr. Bell as president and Mr. Brennan as secretary.

LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

This afternoon's quotations compare as follows with those of the past week:

	April 21.	18.	17.	14.	13.	12.
U. S. 6s, '81, co.	108¾	109½	108½	108⅛	108⅜	108⅜
U. S. 5-20 cou..	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝	107	107	108⅛
U. S 10-40 cou..	—	93½	93⅜	93	93⅛	93¾
U. S. Cert.......	99	99½	99	99	99⅛	98½
Amer. Gold.....	149⅛	147⅜	148⅛	—	—	145⅜
Tennessee 6s....	64	64½	64	64⅛	64⅛	63
Missouri 6s.....	64¾	67	67½	67⅛	67⅛	67
Pacific Mail....	300	295	300	300	300	295
N. Y. Central..	94⅛	95	98½	101¼	101	100⅛
Erie...........	75	73⅛	73	70½	68½	67¼
Erie pref.......	89	—	—	—	82	83
Hudson River..	107	106⅛	108⅛	107½	107	107
Reading........	102	102	106⅛	106⅜	105⅜	106
Mich. Central..	108	102½	109	—	105½	107
Mich. Southern	62⅝	62	63	63¼	61½	62¼
Ill. Cen........	111	109	115	114	113	108
Pittsburg.......	72	71	73½	73⅜	73⅛	71⅝
Northwestern..	29	29	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31
Northw'n Pref.	59½	59	62⅝	62¼	62	60
Toledo.........	102	—	—	—	—	100
Rock Island....	94½	94⅛	96	97	96⅛	96¼
Fort Wayne....	95⅞	94	96⅛	94⅛	93⅛	91⅛

The fluctuations in gold, as bulletined at Gil-

CATARRH

Discharges from the Ear,

AND

ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE, EAR

AND

THROAT,

CURED BY

Dr. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the new Mode of Treatment," at his office,

816 Broadway.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this city. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Dr Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who at least has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make a cure or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

[From the Tribune.]

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who from infancy had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing, and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears hear.

[From the Christian Times.]

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

man; Charles Taylor, ordinary seaman.

Wounded—Wm. G. Boysen, boatswain's mate, legs and head; John Jones, legs; Michael McGuire, seaman, head and feet; James Harris, ordinary seaman, head and body; W. G. Fisher, ordinary seaman, head; Wm. Hartly, ordinary seaman, legs; Charles Corburn, landsman, head; Nicholas Haydinger, landsman, legs;

Very respectfully, R. W. GIFFORD, Acting Surgeon, U. S. N.

Lieutenant Commander Wm. M. Gamble, U. S. N.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 21.

SENATE.

BILLS REPORTED.

The New York and Housatonic Railroad bill. For a railway in the towns of West Farms and Morrisania. The Buffalo Police bill, a majority report, Mr. Shafer dissenting. The New York Tax Levy, for the consideration of the Senate.

BILLS PASSED.

Ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the Merchants' Exchange of New York. To alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn. Relative to the rates of wharfage along the Hudson River, from the Harlem River to Albany. To continue in force the St. David's Benevolent Society of New York. Incorporating the Eclectic Medical College of New York.

A motion to make the Broadway Railroad bill the special order for next Tuesday evening was lost.

The consideration of the Annual Supply bill was then resumed.

ASSEMBLY.

A joint resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to act in concert with the Governor and municipal authorities of Albany, in perfecting arrangements for the reception of the remains of the President at the Capitol.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable the City Inspector of New York more effectually to discharge his duties. Relative to the fund of the Fire Department of New York. To relieve New York Opthalmic Hospital from taxation. For a railroad from Brooklyn to Calvary Cemetery. To establish a Capital Police District. In relation to the contract made by the Street Commissioners of New York with Nicholas McDonald. Concerning a ferry from Canal street to Hoboken. To establish a free library in the city of New York.

MEETING AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK.

Address to the President—His Reply.

At the great gathering of citizens on Monday last in Wall street, on the first tidings received of the death of Mr. Lincoln, a Committee was appointed to attend the funeral services in Washington, and also to wait upon President Johnson.

At a meeting held to day at the Custom-House Mr. Moses Taylor took the chair and submitted the following report of the proceedings of the committee:

"The Committee of Thirteen, appointed on the 12th instant, left for the seat of government on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at eight o'clock, A. M. They were waited upon on the same evening by the acting Vice-President, Hon. S. S. Foster, who extended to them the courtesies of his high position. Through the kindness of the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, and of Mr. M. B. Field, his assistant, an appointment was made for an interview with President Johnson on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock. At this interview the deputation was introduced individually to the President, by Mr. Simeon Draper, Collector of New York, for whose attention and courtesy the acknowledgments of the deputation are due."

The following address, signed by the committee and numerous other citizens, was presented and read to the President by the chairman:

"NEW YORK, April 17, 1865.

"*To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States*:

"Sir: We address you as members of a community largely interested in whatever concerns the public welfare, and which shares fully in the grievous affliction that has fallen on the nation.

"The loss of a Chief Executive Magistrate by assassination is an event that could not fail to startle the public mind, and bring suddenly to an unwonted test the strength and stability of popular government.

"The system provided for us by our fathers has been found equal to the emergency, and the great interests at stake have already been safely entrusted under the forms of the constitution, and with the hearty concurrence of the American people.

"Lamenting the loss of a just and good man, whose life has been made a sacrifice on the altar of public duty, we are consoled and strengthened by the knowledge that under Divine Providence, your wisdom, experience and patriotism can safely guide and guard us amidst all the perils that surround the public councils of the nation.

"In assuring you of the entire and perfect confidence of this commercial community, we offer you our united pledges of an earnest and determined support in all the measures of the government for preserving the integrity of the Union, maintaining the rights of the people and upholding the honor of the nation.

[...]

Some of the ward draft associations are offering their surplus funds for the use of the Monument Committee. The sum in the hands of William A. Darling, treasurer of the Fifteenth Ward Association, is one thousand five hundred and five dollars; and notice has been given that unless objection be made by subscribers, it will become a part of the monument fund.

The maximum amount which it is now supposed can be advantageously used is one hundred thousand dollars. Half the sum would probably be sufficient for the erection of a suitable monument.

The plans are not yet formed. The committee have thought, however, that a bronze figure of Mr. Lincoln, standing on a pedestal or base, and holding in the right hand a scroll representing the "Emancipation Proclamation," would be a fitting monument.

The statue would be larger than life size, but the design of the monument is yet to be decided on, in accordance with the views of the contributors or of persons appointed by them.

On Tuesday night a fence was built on Union Square, in a spot at the southwestern corner or open space between Broadway and University Place, corresponding to the spot at the southeastern side occupied by the Washington monument.

A permit to make this fence was given to Colonel Howe and others by the Street Commissioner. The intention at first was to make a temporary statue, to stand during the funeral ceremonies, but the place will doubtless be selected as the best for the monument it has since been decided to erect.

TRIBUTES TO MR. LINCOLN.

MEETING AT GENERAL DIX'S HEADQUARTERS—ORDERS—ARRESTS.

The arrangements for the funeral of President Lincoln will be very extensive, and cannot be completed before the morning on which the remains are expected to arrive from Washington.

MEETING AT GENERAL DIX'S HEADQUARTERS.

A meeting was held at General Dix's headquarters this morning, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to receive the body of President Lincoln on Monday.

Adjutant-General Irving represented Governor Fenton, the Governor having returned to Albany last night. Major-Generals Dix, Peck and Sandford, Brigadier Generals Hall, Thomas C. Acton, President of the Police Commissioners, and Aldermen Ottiwell and Ryers were present.

A long conference took place, when it was determined to receive the body at Jersey City, as already announced, at ten o'clock on Monday morning. Some details of the reception were also discussed, but no arrangements different from those previously reported were made.

MEETING OF ITALIANS.

L'Eco d'Italia publishes a call signed by the Consul-General of Italy, inviting all the Italians, resident in this city, to meet to-night at Cooper Institute in order to express their sympathy for the national bereavement of the American people, and to adopt measures to participate in the funeral procession on Monday next.

ORDER OF GENERAL DIX.

General Dix has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, April 21, 1865.

CIRCULAR.—All general and field officers in the United States service now in this city, on duty or on leave, will report at the headquarters of the Department of the East, 49 Bleecker street, to Brevet-Colonel M. T. McMahon, Assistant Adjutant-General, on Saturday and Sunday, the 22d and 23d instant, for the purpose of assisting at the funeral ceremonies of the late President. Officers of the navy and marine corps of equivalent rank are requested to report at these headquarters for the same purpose.

By command of Major-General DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and A. A. G.

Official: THOS. LORD, Jr., Captain and A. D. C.

ORDER OF THE COLLECTOR.

Collector Draper has issued the following:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 21, 1865.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, dated Treasury Department, Washington, 17th April, 1865, all officers of the Customs, and others attached to the Revenue Department, will wear crape on the left arm for six months, in honor to [...]

[...] Potter, Bishop of the diocese, assisted by several of the clergy of this city and elsewhere, prominent among whom was Bishop Bedell, of Ohio formerly of our Ascension Church. The music was excellent; the opening anthem, "Lift up your heads," from Handel's Messiah, being finely rendered, as was also a jubilate arranged by Mr. William E. Beames, the organist, especially for the occasion.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a special meeting to-morrow, at one P. M., to act upon a communication from the Common Council, asking the co-operation of the Chamber in solemnizing in an appropriate manner the death of the President.

BROOKLYN.

The Woman's Relief Association.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Woman's Relief Association was held this morning at the Packer Institute, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan occupying the chair.

Owing to the national calamity no business was transacted.

On motion of Dr. Farley, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Woman's Relief Association, representing largely the loyal women of Brooklyn and Kings county, have been profoundly affected, in common with the whole nation, by the awful tragedy enacted at the Capitol on the 14th instant, depriving the nation, by the ruthless violence of the assassin, of its revered and beloved head in the person of President Lincoln, and threatening and imperilling the life of his chief Secretary and that of other members of the government.

Resolved, That we offer to the bereaved widow and children of our late President the expression of our tenderest sympathy and condolence in their most sad bereavement.

Resolved, That grateful to God for the Providence which has spared, guarded and blessed us as a people, under the eventful Presidency of Abraham Lincoln, we pledge the same interest and benevolent action on behalf of our country and its government to his successor, that we accorded to him.

LATER FINANCIAL NEWS

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

SECOND BOARD—APRIL 21.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81 c.	109	50	Erie R'way Pf..	90
3,000	U. S. 5s 10-40c.	94⅞	100	Hud. River R.s30	105½
1,000	do......	95	200	Reading R......	102¾
10,000	do......	94¾	1500	do	102½
5,000	U.S.6s 5-20 c.	106⅞	400	do	102½
5,000	Missouri S.6s	65	500	do.....s10	102
300	Quick. Min. Co..	62	300	Tol. & Wab. R..	43
100	Mariposa M.....	14	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	62½
500	do	13¾	200	do..........	62¾
100	Del. & Hud. C..	150	100	do......b10	62¾
50	P. Mail SS. Co..	300	200	Cl. & Pi. R...b10	72½
500	Chic & NW RR.	29	100	Ch.&N.W.Pf.b10	59½
500	do ....s30..	28½	100	do..........	59
200	N. Y. Cen. R..s5	94	400	do..........	59¼
600	do	94⅛	100	do	59⅜
800	do......s10	94	100	do.......s5	59½
50	do	94⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.....	95
13	Erie Railway....	75	100	P., F. W. & C....	95⅛
1000	do	74¾	300	do..........	95¼
100	do	75	200	do..........	95⅜
500	do.........	75¼	100	do..........	96
200	do......s10	75	100	A. & T. H. R. pf.	70

The stock market this afternoon is firm but dull. Money is easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold is active and advancing. Foreign exchange is rather more active, and quotations are rather better. Transactions are reported at 109⅝@109½. The following were the closing quotations at 3¼ o'clock:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 6s, c....	108¾	109	Ill. Central....	111	112
U. S. 5-20s, c..	106¾	106⅞	Pittsburg	72½	72¼
U. S. 5-20s, c.n.	106¼	106⅞	Northwestern..	29	29½
U. S. 10-40s, c..	94¾	95	Northwes. Pref.	59⅛	59⅜
U. S. Cer.......	99	—	Toledo........	100	105
Tenn. State 6s..	64	65	Rock Island....	94¾	95
Missouri 6s....	64¾	65	Fort Wayne....	95⅞	96
Pacific Mail....	300	300	P. du Chien....	36	40
N. Y. Central..	94⅛	94¼	Terre-Haute....	34	38
Erie...........	74¾	75	Terre-Haute Pf.	70	70
Erie Pref.......	89	89½	Wabash	35	—
Hudson River..	106¾	107	Canton........	33¼	33½
Reading.......	102	102¼	Cumberland....	46	46½
Mich. Central..	108	109	Quicksilver	62	62½
Mich. Southern	62½	62¾	Mariposa	13⅜	14

Gold is quoted this afternoon as follows: 2:05, 149¾; 2:15, 149⅝; 2:25, 149⅝; 2:50, 149¼; 3:00 149⅝; 3:10, 149⅜; 3:20, 149⅝.

At the New York Petroleum Stock Board today the following sales were made: 500 shares Oceanic, s30, $2 45; 1,200 do., $2 45; 1,000 do., b30, $2 50; 500 do., s30, $2 44; 100 United States, s30, $10 50; 200 do., $11 00; 100 do., c., $11 10; 100 do., s10, $10 80; 500 Rynd Farm, c., $3 50; 1,200 do., $3 40; 100 do., s10, $3 40; 100 do., b5, $3 40; 500 Tack Petroleum, b10, $1 92; 200 do., c., $1 90; 500 do., b15, $1 92; 100 Rawson Farm, $3 50; 100 Pit Hole Creek, $6 00; 200 do., $6 40; 1,100 do., $6 50.

[...]

Norfolk and Portsmouth, was held.

Dr. Craven, medical director of the post, presided, and a number of distinguished officers and citizens were chosen vice-presidents. After prayer by Rev. E. P. Moore, of West Chester, Pa., Charlton Lewis, Esq., of Brooklyn, delivered a funeral discourse. Appropriate resolutions were passed, expressing the general grief and sorrow, and exhorting the citizens to refrain from all acts of violence or retaliation.

In connection with the terrible plot of the President's assassination, the arrest of several persons well known here, who have been accumulating wealth, and have been the recipients of untold favors from the government, will probably lead to important developments.

A STEAMER WRECKED OFF CAPE HATTERAS.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 19.—The schooner Eliza Neal arrived here this morning, and reports having seen on the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., a steamer (propeller) ashore off Oregon Inlet, thirty-five miles north of Cape Hatteras, flying her ensign union down. Appearances indicated that she had just gone ashore. About one hundred men had been taken off the steamer, and boats were still removing the troops with which she was loaded.

The wind at the time was southwest, sea smooth, and the steamer seemed to be lying easy.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; sales at $1 15 for No. 1. Corn steady; sales at 65c. for No. 1. Highwines dull and nominal. Provisions active; mess pork $23 50; prime mess $24 00; sweet pickled hams $15 00@16 00. Lard dull. Receipts 2,000 bbls. flour, 21,000 bus. wheat, 25,000 bus. corn, 3,000 bus. oats.

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.

Cargoes of Foreign Rags at this Port—Order of the Collector of the Port.

The ravages of the Russian plague have caused public attention to be directed to the fact that rags, which may communicate the contagion here, are coming to New York from Russia and from other countries. There are now in this port the following named vessels with rags:

The ship Statira, from Constantinople; arrived April 15.

The ship Magnet, from Leghorn, Tuscany.

The bark Robert Leonard, from Leghorn, Tuscany.

The bark Maria Morton, from Trieste, Austria.

The brig Von Schack Retchendorff; one hundred and seventy days from Taganrog, Russia.

Collector Draper has sent to the Surveyor the following:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, April 21, 1865.

You will please forthwith instruct the boarding officers, and all inspectors of the customs under your supervision, to report immediately to this office the arrival of any vessel infected with the plague, or any instance of suspicion of such infection; and also the arrival of any passenger who may at any time have been in the vicinity of the contagion.

Respectfully, &c., S. DRAPER, Collector.

Abram Wakeman, Esq., Surveyor of the Port of New York.

Tributes to Mr. Lincoln.

ORDER OF COLLECTOR DRAPER.

The Collector has issued the following order:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 21st, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Custom House will be open on Tuesday, the 25th instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., for the entrance and clearance of vessels.

On Tuesday next, at the hour of 12, the officers of the customs, and other persons attached to the several departments of the revenue, will meet in the rotunda, for the purpose of making arrangements to take the position assigned to them in the funeral procession of President Lincoln. S. DRAPER, Collector.

THE PRINTERS.

The printers of New York will meet at the rooms of the New York Typographical Society, No. 3 Chambers street, on Saturday evening, April 22d, to make arrangements for participating in the obsequies of the late President of the United States.

The Assassination Denounced at Memphis.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BANKS.

The citizens of Memphis, Tennessee, held an impromptu mass meeting on Sunday, 16th instant, to denounce the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and [...]

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1864, to 31st December, 1864........ $7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1864.................. 2,107,334 01
Total amount of Marine Premiums.......... $9,665,771 86
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1864, to 31st December, 1864.................. $7,964,399 14
Losses paid during the same period........................ $3,316,645 07
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.......$1,318,299 63
The Company has the following Assets, viz:
United States and State of New York Stocks, City, Bank and other Stocks.................. $4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise...... 2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages....... 143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.......................... 120,812 89
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.......... 2,875,018 99
United States gold coin.......................... 541,209 63
Cash in bank.................................. 288,432 91
Total amount of assets.................$11,133,569 42
Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of February next.
After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.
A dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fourth of April next.
The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to. $16,951,020
Additional from 1st January, 1864, to 1st January, 1865...................................... 2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years...................$19,691,020
The Certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash 12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1865............................ $7,037,290
By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
JOHN D. JONES, JAMES BRYCE, CHARLES DENNIS, HENRY K. BOGERT, W. H. H. MOORE, WILLIAM E. DODGE, HENRY COIT, DENNIS PERKINS, WM. C. PICKERSGILL, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR., LEWIS CURTIS, J. HENRY BURGY, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, C. A. HAND, R. WARREN WESTON, WATTS SHERMAN, ROYAL PHELPS, B. J. HOWLAND, CALEB BARSTOW, BENJ. BABCOCK, A. P. PILLOT, FLETCHER WESTRAY, LEROY M. WILEY, ROB. B. MINTURN, JR., DANIEL S. MILLER, GORDON W. BURNHAM, JOSHUA J. HENRY, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, GEO. G. HOBSON, JAMES LOW, DAVID LANE, WM. STURGIS, JR., CHAS. H. MARSHALL, WILLIAM H. WEBB, GEO. S. STEPHENSON.
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE
No. 67 Wall Street, New York.
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE ON as favorable terms as any other Company, the Capital and Surplus being well secured on bond and mortgage and public stocks.
JOHN M. FERRIER, President.
WASHINTON POST, Secretary.

1864.
OFFICE OF THE
SUN
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
49 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, October 29, 1864.
The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th Section of the Act of its incorporation:
[...]

NO 151 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital - - - - $200,000.
SURPLUS SECURELY INVESTED.
Insures against LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas A. Emmet, James B. Carter, Sam'l A. Warner, Gabriel Mead, George Forrester, Rud'h C. Burlage, David Milliken, James K. Fell, Arch'd T. Finn, George M. Groves, Peter D. Collins, Sam'l C. Davis, Jonat'n Thompson, Geo. W. Powers, John N. Quirk, John M. Furman, John Randall, Edgar Hyatt, F. Cousinery, Arthur Leary, R. W. Edgar, Geo. Griswold, Jr., Charles Tuttle, F. O. Pendexter, Edwin Thorne, David Jones, Abram Iess, T. B. Coddington, Chas M. Connolly, Steph'n W. Gaines, Charles Miles.
GEORGE FORRESTER, President.
SAM'L A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 31 Pine Street, New York.
Cash Capital.................. $1,000,000 00
Assets, Aug. 1, 1864........ 1,462,643 19
Liabilities, " "........ 20,154 86
The insured can, at their option, have Participating Policies, entitled to Scrip at regular rates, or non-participating Policies at net rates in lieu of scrip.
This Company continues to insure FIRE, LAKE, CANAL and RIVER RISKS, and has recently entered upon the insurance of OCEAN MARINE and COASTWISE RISKS (cargo and freight only) at regular rates.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

DEAFNESS,
Noises in the Head,
CATARRH
Discharges from the Ear,
AND
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR
AND
THROAT,
CURED BY
[...]

It will be the most UNIQUE AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY OF PURE BRED FOWLS EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY. OVER $500 CASH PREMIUMS will be distributed.
Admission 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
VALUABLE TRACTS OF OIL LANDS, IN LARGE BODIES, situated in Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to
McGINNES & WALLING,
Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, (ROOM 23), N. Y.
REFERENCES:
Hon. HENRY C. CAREY, LL.D., Philadelphia.
JOHN TUCKER, Esq., Phila., formerly Pres't Reading RR.
ABRAHAM HART, Esq., Phila.
JOHN H. ADAM, Esq., New York, Pres't New York Gas Co.
Hon. OLIVER WARNER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.
Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT, Providence, R. I., Sec'y of State, formerly Mexican Boundary Commissioner.
Hon. FRANCIS W. HUGHES, formerly Att'y Gen'l of Pennsylvania. jan17 3m

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house, 3 story, basement, and sub-cellar; three parlors deep; thoroughly plumbed throughout; has bath and water closet; hot and cold water in each story, with marble fixtures and mantels; gas fixtures will go with the house; a new and superior range was put in last November. The house is unusually well built and in excellent repair; situated in Henry st., only eight minutes' walk from Wall st. Ferry. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, 4 Pine st., or to DAVENPORT & FANNING, Montague st., next the Postoffice, Brooklyn. mar10 tf

Desirable Property, Orange, N. J.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF
ELIGIBLE AND DESIRABLE REAL Estate, comprising valuable Building Lots and Farm Lands in Orange, New Jersey, at auction:
1st. The farm recently occupied by Samuel Condit, deceased, containing one hundred and fifteen (115) acres, situated on Washington street, within five minutes' walk of the Brick Church station on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and about the same distance from the Park House, will be sold at public auction, upon the premises, in lots to suit purchasers, on Thursday, the 4th day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Upon this farm are some of the most commanding sites, for fine country residences, to be found in the vicinity of Orange, which is so justly celebrated in this particular. There are also several springs and streams of pure and wholesome water on different parts of the said farm.
2. A farm on the Orange Mountain, within half a mile of Eagle Rock and Llewellyn Park, containing two hundred acres, about one-fourth of which is under cultivation, and the balance is good timber and pasture land. Upon this farm are a dwelling-house and barn and a good well of water, with numerous springs and a never-failing stream of water. It will be sold together, or in parcels, to suit purchasers, at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday, April 20th, inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
3. Thirty acres of salt meadow, at Plumb's Point, foot [...]

[...] one of the most desirable homes on the Hudson; in complete order. Apply to TIMOTHY CRONIN, 161 Broadway. ap21 2t*

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—COTTAGE house, one acre, fine lawn, plenty of choice fruit; house in good order; hot and cold water, gas, &c.; stable, tennery, &c. Good river view. Apply to J. F. KENDALL, 1,234 Broadway, near 32d st. ap18 6t*

HOUSE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE, OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR GOOD BONDS—A commodious and delightfully situated residence on New York Bay, within one hour of Wall street. The house is in first rate repair, the grounds under culture and outbuildings ample. There are few locations so desirable for health and convenience. If required a large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply, between 11 and 2 P. M., to J. S. GIBBONS, No. 29 Wall street. mar29 tf

FOR SALE, OR WILL BE RENTED FURNISHED—An elegant residence on Staten Island; House Gothic, 2-story and attic, containing about 15 rooms; gas and water throughout the house; porter's lodge, ice house filled, barns, &c.; about six acres of land, beautifully laid out in garden and lawn, plenty of fruit, &c.
For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway. ap18 4t

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, OR TO RENT—A desirable residence at Garrison's, within five minutes' walk of the depot, opposite West Point. The house is large and convenient, supplied with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; with good barn and stable and about two acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn, with flowers and ornamental trees, fish pond, &c. Hourly communication with West Point by Ferry. Price $15,000. More land may be had if required. For further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., 5½ Pine street, or to JOHN CROMWELL, on the premises. (A361) ap18 1w

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, on the Hudson River, at Milton, a complete residence. Price $7,000, or rent $600 or $800. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st. (431) ap18 3t

FOR SALE OR RENT—A FURNISHED house at Peekskill, with large garden. Inquire of J. B. MILLS, Peekskill. mar18 tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO VERY desirable and pleasantly located country seats, near Scotch Plains, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Good improvements, plenty of fruit, and every way adapted for gentlemen's residences. Also, a very nicely furnished house—fine grounds, plenty of fruit and shade trees; ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., 26 Pine st. ap21 6t*

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE stone dwelling, near the celebrated Empire and High Rock Springs, in the Village of Saratoga Springs—the locality is rapidly improving—or the premises will be rented with the furniture. A good stable and carriage house adjoining may be had if required. For further particulars and for terms apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No 27 Nassau street, New York. feb23 2awtf

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE of the late Tristram Allen, at Ravenswood, L. I., consisting of a very handsome and commodious Gothic house in the best condition; fine stable, barn, shed and well house; the grounds are 300 feet front on Vernon avenue, and on the East River, and have 450 feet depth; they are laid out very handsomely, forming one of the largest and finest lawns on the island; there is a great variety of choice fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; the location is one of the pleasantest around New York, less than a mile from Hunter's Point Ferry, making it of very easy access to the city, yet offering all the advantages of the country. Apply to DANIEL T. BOAG, No 95 Wall st., or to WILLY [...]

MR. J. N. EWELL'S INTEREST IN OUR house ceases from this date by its own limitation.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, 43 Exchange Place.
New York, April 15, 1865. ap17 M,W&S2w*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. J. N. EWELL, late of the house of Polhamius & Jackson, has this day become a member of our firm—the business of which will hereafter be conducted under the name of STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.
E. C. STEDMAN & CO., No. 57 Exchange Place.
ap17 M,W&S 2w

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of GEO. SIMONSON & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent.
April 17th, 1865. GEO. SIM[...] HENRY LOVE[...]
ap18 2t*

NEW YORK, APRIL 15, 1865.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between T. B. BUNTING and J. P. FRANCIS, under the style or firm name of BUNTING & FRANCIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by T. B. Bunting, who will continue the business.
T. B. BUNTING.
J. P. FRANCIS.
ap17 6t*

MR. CHARLES F. LIVERMORE REtires from business to-day and ceases to be a member of our firm from this date.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED by the remaining partners under the firm of HENRY CLEWS & CO.
HENRY CLEWS,
WM. B. BEND,
GEO. H. BEND,
T. S. FOWLER.
ap1 tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss.—Whereas, a libel hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, by Frederick W. Smith and others, against the steamship Meteor, her tackle, &c.

And whereas the substance of the said libel is, that there is due the libellants the sum of $105 for wages as seamen for services rendered on board said vessel, which is more fully set forth in said libel.

And praying that the said vessel, her tackle, &c., may be condemned and sold to pay the demands of the libellants.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said vessel, her tackle, &c., or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at the City of New York, in and for the said Southern District of New York, on the 25th day of April, inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated this 18th day of April, 1865.

ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.

BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE, Proctors for Libellants.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss.—Whereas, an information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, on behalf of [...]